

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913



VOL. VI NO. 22

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1918.

TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. and O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital Rs. 25,00,000

Paid-up Capital Rs. 21,00,000

Reserve Fund Rs. 21,250,000

Head Office:

80, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Rangoon, Tuticorin, Coochin, Chittagong, Bangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Newera-Eliya, Aden (Camp), Aden (Commercial Point), Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Jinja, Kampala, Entebbe, Tanga, East Africa, Dar-es-Salaam, East Africa.

Agents in New York and South America:

The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia.

Remittances may be made by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody.

realizing interest and dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved security.

RALPH KIDD,

Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital Yen 48,000,000

Paid-up Capital Yen 22,000,000

Reserve Fund Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at:

Changsha, Dairen, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kobe, Los Angeles, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama, San Francisco, Lyons, Shanghai, Hongkong, (Australia), Nagasaki, Seattle (U.S.A.), Honolulu, New York, Tokyo, Osaka, Tientsin, Kailuan, Singapore.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,

Manager.

Post Box No. 297,

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE—OSAKA, JAPAN.

133 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 361,421.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,

Manager.

Sukhadwala Building,

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Prof. JAMES'

Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fog, incapacity, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.

Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-4-0.

V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.

Market, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed Rs. 1,20,00,000

Claims paid exceeds Rs. 36,00,000

Annual Income exceeds Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,

Managers.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN

THE NATIONAL

INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.

(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3) It is one of the very few offices insuring policies with Automatic Protection.

(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,

Bombay and Deccan.

at Medows Street,

BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company

FUNDS OVER Rs. 5,50,00,000

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.

Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,

Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,

WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE.

Separate arrangement for Ladies.

Restorer and Preserver of HEALTH, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY.

Highly appreciated by the medical world.

Open: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.

Chambers: 803, Hornby Road, Bombay opposite Whiteway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 278, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. Investigation as to Rates. Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to experienced European Actuaries.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceases. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,

Secretary and Treasurer.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed Goods, Luggage and Parcels at Victoria Terminus, G.I.P. Railway.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company and in accordance with Section 55 and 56 of Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA & Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY FRIDAY the 25th instant, both days at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed goods, luggage and parcels, consisting of cotton piece-goods, bales of blank paper, thread reels, brass, copper, enamel, and aluminium ware, leather shoes, empty glass bottles, empty gunnies, ghee, provisions, parts of machinery, glass handles, old clothing, iron sheets, chairs, empty glass bottles in crates and boxes etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company and in accordance with Section 55 and 56 of Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA & Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 24th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of cotton seed, bags of wheat, bags of rice, bags of linseed, bags of jowari, bags of castor seed, bags of hira, bags of tur, bags of masur, bags of barley, bags of gram, bundles of gunny bags, loose iron bars, bundles of coir ropes, loose pipes empty tins, bundles of printed forms, packages of luggage, bags of dry dates, bundles of jaggery, bags of sweeping grain, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and receipted by delivery of within 4 days from the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LAND-ED PROPERTY AT PORTUGUESE CHURCH ROAD, DADAR.

On SUNDAY, the 3rd February, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will, under instructions from Messrs. Khondwala and Co., Auctioneers, sell by Public Auction the property of the Mortgagee bearing Collectors' Old Nos. 153, New No. 3789, Old Survey No. 553 and 554, 153/1, 153/2, 153/3, 153/4, 153/5, 153/6, 153/7, 153/8, 153/9, 153/10, 153/11, 153/12, 153/13, 153/14, 153/15, 153/16, 153/17, 153/18, 153/19, 153/20, 153/21, 153/22, 153/23, 153/24, 153/25, 153/26, 153/27, 153/28, 153/29, 153/30, 153/31, 153/32, 153/33, 153/34, 153/35, 153/36, 153/37, 153/38, 153/39, 153/40, 153/41, 153/42, 153/43, 153/44, 153/45, 153/46, 153/47, 153/48, 153/49, 153/50, 153/51, 153/52, 153/53, 153/54, 153/55, 153/56, 153/57, 153/58, 153/59, 153/60, 153/61, 153/62, 153/63, 153/64, 153/65, 153/66, 153/67, 153/68, 153/69, 153/70, 153/71, 153/72, 153/73, 153/74, 153/75, 153/76, 153/77, 153/78, 153/79, 153/80, 153/81, 153/82, 153/83, 153/84, 153/85, 153/86, 153/87, 153/88, 153/89, 153/90, 153/91, 153/92, 153/93, 153/94, 153/95, 153/96, 153/97, 153/98, 153/99, 153/100, 153/101, 153/102, 153/103, 153/104, 153/105, 153/106, 153/107, 153/108, 153/109, 153/110, 153/111, 153/112, 153/113, 153/114, 153/115, 153/116, 153/117, 153/118, 153/119, 153/120, 153/121, 153/122, 153/123, 153/124, 153/125, 153/126, 153/127, 153/128, 153/129, 153/130, 153/131, 153/132, 153/133, 153/134, 153/135, 153/136, 153/137, 153/138, 153/139, 153/140, 153/141, 153/142, 153/143, 153/144, 153/145, 153/146, 153/147, 153/148, 153/149, 153/150, 153/151, 153/152, 153/153, 153/154, 153/155, 153/156, 153/157, 153/158, 153/159, 153/160, 153/161, 153/162, 153/163, 153/164, 153/165, 153/166, 153/167, 153/168, 153/169, 153/170, 153/171, 153/172, 153/173, 153/174, 153/175, 153/176, 153/177, 153/178, 153/179, 153/180, 153/181, 153/182, 153/183, 153/184, 153/185, 153/186, 153/187, 153/188, 153/189, 153/190, 153/191, 153/192, 153/193, 153/194, 153/195, 153/196, 153/197, 153/198, 153/199, 153/200, 153/201, 153/202, 153/203, 153/204, 153/205, 153/206, 153/207, 153/208, 153/209, 153/210, 153/211, 153/212, 153/213, 153/214, 153/215, 153/216, 153/217, 153/218, 153/219, 153/220, 153/221, 153/222, 153/223, 153/224, 153/225, 153/226, 153/227, 153/228, 153/229, 153/230, 153/231, 153/232, 153/233, 153/234, 153/235, 153/236, 153/237, 153/238, 153/239, 153/240, 153/241, 153/242, 153/243, 153/244, 153/245, 153/246, 153/247, 153/248, 153/249, 153/250, 153/251, 153/252, 153/253, 153/254, 153/255, 153/256, 153/257, 153/258, 153/259, 153/260, 153/261, 153/262, 153/263, 153/264, 153/265, 153/266, 153/267, 153/268, 153/269, 153/270, 153/271, 153/272, 153/273, 153/274, 153/275, 153/276, 153/277, 153/278, 153/279, 153/280, 153/281, 153/282, 153/283, 153/284, 153/285, 153/286, 153/287, 153/288, 153/289, 153/290, 153/291, 153/292, 153/293, 153/294, 153/295, 153/296, 153/297, 153/298, 153/299, 153/300, 153/301, 153/302, 153/303, 153/304, 153/305, 153/306, 153/307, 153/308, 153/309, 153/310, 153/311, 153/312, 153/313, 153/314, 153/315, 153/316, 153/317, 153/318, 153/319, 153/320, 153/321, 153/322, 153/323, 153/324, 153/325, 153/326, 153/327, 153/328, 153/329, 153/330, 153/331, 153/332, 153/333, 153/334, 153/335, 153/336, 153/337, 153/338, 153/339, 153/340, 153/341, 153/342, 153/343, 153/344, 153/345, 153/346, 153/347, 153/348, 153/349, 153/350, 153/351, 153/352, 153/353, 153/354, 153/355, 153/356, 153/357, 153/358, 153/359, 153/360, 153/361, 153/362, 153/363, 153/364, 153/365, 153/366, 153/367, 153/368, 153/369, 153/370, 153/371, 153/372, 153/373, 153/374, 153/375, 153/376, 153/377, 153/378, 153/379, 153/380, 153/381, 153/382, 153/383, 153/384, 153/385, 153/386, 153/387, 153/388, 153/389, 153/390, 153/391, 153/392, 153/393, 153/394, 153/395, 153/396, 153/397, 153/398, 153/399, 153/400, 153/401, 153/402, 153/403, 153/404, 153/405, 153/406, 153/407, 153/408, 153/409, 153/410, 153/411, 153/412, 153/413, 153/414, 153/415, 153/416, 153/417, 153/418, 153/419, 153/420, 153/421, 153/422, 153/423, 153/424, 153/425, 153/426, 153/427, 153/428, 153/429, 153/430, 153/431, 153/432, 153/433, 153/434, 153/435, 153/436, 153/437, 153/438, 153/439, 153/440, 153/441, 153/442, 153/443, 153/444, 153/445, 153/446, 153/447, 153/448, 153/449, 153/450, 153/451, 153/452, 153/453, 153/454, 153/455, 153/456, 153/457, 153/458, 153/459, 153/460, 153/461, 153/462, 153/463, 153/464, 153/465, 153/466, 153/467, 153/468, 153/469, 153/470, 153/471, 153/472, 153/473, 153/474, 153/475, 153/476, 153/477, 153/478, 153/479, 153/480, 153/481, 153/482, 153/483, 153/484, 153/485, 153/486, 153/487, 153/488, 153/489, 153/490, 153/491, 153/492, 153/493, 153/494, 153/495, 153/496, 153/497, 153/498, 153/499, 153/500, 153/501, 153/502, 153/503, 153/504, 153/505, 153/506, 153/507, 153/508, 153/509, 153/510, 153/511, 153/512, 153/513, 153/514, 153/515, 153/516, 153/517, 153/518, 153/519, 153/520, 153/521, 153/522, 153/523, 153/524, 153/525, 153/526, 153/527, 153/528, 153/529, 153/530, 153/531, 153/532, 153/533, 153/534, 153/535, 153/536, 153/537, 153/538, 153/539, 153/540, 153/541, 153/542, 153/543, 153/544, 153/545, 153/5

ADVERTISEMENT AND
SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" advertisements, when not strictly pertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—
Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word 5 annas.
Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.
Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.
Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.
Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.
Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Rs. 1 per inch. No display allowed.
Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.
All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.
Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to: THE MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Payable Strictly in Advance.

DAILY EDITION.

LOCAL. UP-COUNTRY

Yearly Rs. 30-0 .. Rs. 35-0

Half-yearly .. " 16-0 .. " 18-0

Quarterly .. " 8-0 .. " 9-0

Monthly .. " 3-0 .. " 3-8

Single Copy TWO Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

LOCAL. UP-COUNTRY

Yearly Rs. 5-0 .. Rs. 6-0

Single Copy ONE Anna

All subscriptions commence on and from the 1st or 15th day of the month; broken periods preceding the subscription date are counted at 2 annas per copy.
Monthly Subscribers should send their subscription in advance, regularly, to maintain continuous supply.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FISH OIL, FISH MANURE (GUANO) can be supplied at cheapest rates. Apply to ALBERT LEWIS, Sitaram Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. 1931

A Little Gleaner. Assorted kinds of JAMS, tins 2 lbs. each, 12 tins 1 lb. each. Also assorted Dry Fruits 14 lbs. net. Rs. 9 respectively. Satisfaction guaranteed. Carriage extra. THE SINDH AND BALUCHI TAN TRADING COY., Quetta. Tele "Beauty." 1906

SITUATIONS VACANT

PHOTOGRAPHY—Wanted PRINTER for silver paper only. BACKHOUSE & Co., Poona. 1932

WANTED—A MAN with business experience, especially piece-goods to work for a business in Basra. Pay according to qualifications. Apply BHIMJI KARA, Mulji Jetha Cloth Market. 1920

WANTED for an Indian Army Depot a PAY CLERK with previous experience in Departmental or Regimental Office. Pay Rs. 30-5-40 to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc. to Adjutant Depot, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Bangalore. 1946

WANTED AT ONCE—A competent SUPERVISOR with good experience of construction for building work on a temporary engagement at Rs. 60 a month. Apply to the MASTER OF THE MINT, Bombay. 1920

WANTED—L.T.M. as TEXTILE ASSISTANT on Rs. 50-4-70. Apply with copies of testimonials stating age and experience (personal post) to J. G. MEHTA, Principal, R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad. 1956

A SCIENCE GRADUATE with Sanskrit as his second language is required as an ASSISTANT TEACHER in the local English school. Experience of teaching will be given preference. Starting salary Rs. 60 per mensem with good prospects. Service pensionable. Applicants must apply with their original testimonials, to: MOTTILAL L. PAREKH, Divan, Baria State, Hazoor Office, Devgad Baria. 1923

WANTED—AN ENGLISH SPEAKING CLERK with previous experience in Striped Returns Records and Files of Indian Infantry Depot. Pay Rs. 35-5-40 per mensem to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc., to ADJUTANT DEPT. 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Bangalore. 1177

WANTED—An experienced and all-round SALESMAN, thoroughly acquainted with the principal markets of Bombay and well-versed in Gujarati Accounts. One having experience of Import and Export business preferred. Apply with testimonials stating least salary expected, to Box No. 680, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1995

WANTED by the Poona City Municipality a gentleman to take up the post of the CHIEF MUNICIPAL ENGINEER on a consolidated salary of Rs. 450 rising to Rs. 550. Only persons with European University qualifications need apply. Previous experience, especially of the Drainage and Water Works, essential. Applications must be received before the 15th of February, 1918. H. N. APTE, President, P. C. M. Poona City Municipal Office. 1957

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A GOVERNMENT as a COM-PANION and TEACHER for a daughter of a Prince. Salary Rs. 50. Apply to Box No. 682, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2001

WANTED—A competent ACCOUNTANT for a mercantile firm in London. Apply with copies of testimonials stating the lowest salary expected to Box No. 683, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2002

WANTED—A Hindu qualified MEDICAL MAN to take care of a patient, Practitioner or retired pensioner preferred. Free boarding and lodging. Apply with copies of testimonials stating salary required to Box No. 685, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2015

WANTED for Bombay and Out Countries COOKS, HAMALS, AYAHs, MA-SALOHIES, and every kind of workmen. Apply to ABDUL GAFFAR KHAN THE-KEDAR, 2nd Pk Khan Street, Near Nag-pada, Bysulla, Bombay. 1799

WANTED—AN INSPECTOR OF POLICE for Akalkot State. Pay Rs. 90 plus Rs. 20 as fixed travelling allowance, with future prospects. Apply with copies of testimonials before the 5th of February, 1918 to HYAM S. ISRAEL, State Kar-bhari. 1948

WANTED—One experienced HOSIERY MASTER, thorough in all the branches of the knitting-factory or Mill must be good mechanic, energetic. Apply stating age, experience and salary required to Box No. 614, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1667

WANTED—Two BACHELOR OF ARTS and three MATRICULATES of some experience, of any denomination or creed. Salary and prospect guaranteed. Apply with certificates stating lowest possible terms accepted. Selected will have to pay consulate recognition charges of the certificates from their pay. Certificates of unselected will be returned. Apply sharp to PROPRIETOR and MANAGING DIRECTOR, Simoes University College of Goa, Vasco-da-Gama. 1932

WANTED for the Postal Department of the British East Africa Protectorate Government, qualified TELE-GRAPHISTS having at least two years' experience. Salary Rs. 80 per month, subject to readjustment after 2 months' trial in East Africa. Period of engagement is three years in the first instance. For further particulars apply in writing with copies of certificates to MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co. Agents in India, East African Protectorates, Nirol Road, Bombay. 1913

WANTED.

WANTED—Rs. 8,000 under personal or valuable moveable property security, or both. Apply to Box No. 684, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2014

WANTED—One oil filtering MACHINE having capacity of filtering 300 maunds daily, one sizing machine and gray winder. Apply to POPATLAL GIRDHAR LAL & Co., Mill Street, Yarn and Machinery Merchants, 14, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay. 1936

WANTED the public to know that AIDS to NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Mazumdar (FOURTH EDITION revised and up-to-date) is, as the "Indian Mirror" says: "An excellent Dictionary of choice words, phrases, idioms, and proverbs as well as Latin and other foreign expressions which are commonly in use in newspapers." The "Leader" says "It is a useful publication." Price Re. 1-6. Apply to AUTHOR, at 15A, Amherst Row, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—English Minore's 2 COOKS and 6 HENS. Re. 70. Apply I. Patel, near Crawford Market. 1933

FOR SALE—JAWIPUR and MIRZAPUR CARPETS of all sizes and tastes in retail at factory prices by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort. 1936

TO BE LET

TO LET—For office purposes one large and two small ROOMS D. S. with independent entrances and prominent frontage on first floor in Medows Street, situation extremely central. Apply GUSTADJI, 67, Medows Street. 2007

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS AND MATERIAL SUPPLIERS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following building work and supply of material for a proposed building on Plot No. 1, Durgri Estate, Scheme 25:—Piers, Sand, Lime—laked or unlaked; Porobunder Stone; Rubble; Metal; Reinforced Concrete work; Kurla or Malad Ashlar work and Blue Sassal Ashlar work; Khaki work of all description. Tenders should be submitted at the following address on or before the 31st January, 1918.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept lowest or any tenders; Plans and Specifications for the building can be inspected at the undersigned's office.

DESAT & BHUTA, Architects, 1, Hammam Street, Fort. Koopal Dongershi and Co., Mandvi, Bombay. 2835

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Club will be held in the Club House on MONDAY, 25th February 1918, at 6.30 p.m.

C. L. SANDES, Hony. Secretary.

24th January 1918.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that a notice has been given by Mr. Sunderson D. Navalkar, for moving, with reference to the Budget Estimates for 1918-19, that the estimate of receipts for the supply of water to the Port Trust be adopted at Rs. 2,22,769 calculated at the rate of annas 8 per 1000 gallons.

By order of the President,

R. P. MASANI, Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay, 24th January, 1918. 2004

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

S. S. "NIPPO MARU."

THE SHIPPERS of cargoes for Suez per S. S. "NIPPO MARU" are hereby notified that the steamer has taken her load and has commenced loading; and are requested to send their cargoes alongside immediately.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Ltd.

Charterers. Bombay, 25th January 1918. 2000

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE GOKULDAS CULLIANJI BARSIT COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Gokuldas Cullianji Barsit Cotton Press Company, Limited's office will be REMOVED to No. 312/4, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay, from the 1st February, 1918.

HEERJI OOMERSEY & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1918. 2010

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "KASADO MARU" having arrived the Consignees of her cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged as waived. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehouse is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single consignments, or in parcels, will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged as waived. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. 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AMUSEMENTS.

To-night! At Mustan Tank!! To-night!!!
at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)

To-morrow! Saturday 26th January 1918!! To-morrow!!!
2 PERFORMANCES 2

KARLEKAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS

MENAGERIE OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS

Crowded houses every night. Hundreds go back for want of seats. Hear the opinion of the Bombay public:—Karlekar's Royal Circus is the greatest and most up-to-date show touring.

GOVIND NAIR
MONOCYCLE ON THE WIRE
KOLHAPORE FAMILY
RIZLEY ARTISTS

See
GOPALA, KING OF THE HORIZON-
TAL BARS
WALLEY'S EDUCATED DOGS

A HOST OF OTHER ARTISTS

If you once see our educated Monkeys, you will laugh for a week.

SEE! SEE!! SEE!!!

Our performing Monkeys doing all the latest stunts. Our Railway from Jambuland managed and run entirely by Monkeys.

26 TURNS NIGHTLY 26

One swing from start to finish. The Smartest Programme.
Just take the train to J. J. Hospital or Parsi Statue and watch where the crowds go.
We have a great collection of animals from Lions to Rabbits, and all working together.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Plan at All India General Agency, 419 Thakurdwar.

Book your seats early to avoid disappointment. For further particulars see handbills.
Matinees.—Every Saturday and Sunday at 4-30 p. m.

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The closing day of the magnificent Italian Official War Film

"FROM THE PLAVA TO THE SEA."

The exact reproduction on the screen of what is going on at the front of our heroic Italian ally has thrilled hundreds of hearts this week. You cannot afford to miss the sight this last day.

Besides to-day's programme comprises the romantic mystery of

"THE SPIDER'S WEB"

a drama that keeps your nerves throughout strung up with anxiety and excitement.

AND LOOK OUT!

AT THE

WEST END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

to-morrow starts the wonderful serial

"PROTEA IV"

Protea, a name that has charmed and fascinated millions already in four continents.

She is coming—this magnetic, charming Queen of the Screen!

Coming absolutely in new adventures. Spare your time and spare your cash for the Serial commencing to-morrow.

"Protea in the mystery of the castle of Malmont."

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

FILLIS' CIRCUS & MENAGERIE

MORE CHANGES TO-NIGHT.

First Appearance of FELIX NEW MONKEY ACT.

Re-appearance of BOB the BUCKING ELEPHANT.

PRIZE GIVEN AT EACH PERFORMANCE TO THE BEST RIDER ON BOB.

16 of the best items of the Repertoire

First Time of the Dogs and Monkeys Stag Hunt.

A Screaming laugh from start to finish.

THE TIGERS THE TIGERS

EVERY NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.

MATINEES on SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS AT 5 p.m.

Reduced prices Rs. 3, 2, 1, and 8 annas.

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Military Square, Opposite Watson's Hotel, Fort

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32 Years' Experience.

Experts in stains removing without cleaning the whole garment, Hats, Gloves, etc.

Dry Cleaning without aid of water, if within 24 hours Extra Charge.

Old white flannels and white silks do not improve in Dry Cleaning by anyone. But we can renovate the same by chemical

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AMUSEMENTS.

A Change of programme

which was a real change

BIG CROWD LAST NIGHT

AT

DE VILLIERS

MOVING THEATRE

Great ovation given to

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at raising of curtain

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the most popular magician

EVER COME TO BOMBAY

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DHABI TALAO

TWO SHOWS NIGHTLY—6-30, 9-45.

THE VERDICT OF THE AUDIENCE:

The 2nd programme better than the 1st

A matter of opinion

HARRY JESSEL Topical song

If you are going back to London

made a big hit.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO as the Ourangoutang

kept the public roaring

THE LIVING PICTURES

by

DE VILLIERS PRETTY GIRLS

BEST EVER SEEN IN BOMBAY.

ELEGANT COSTUMES—ARTISTIC POSES

The girl shot out of a cannon in the midst of the audience;

CREATED A FURORE

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TO-NIGHT 6-30, 9-45 SHOWS

SUNDAYS ONLY ONE SHOW 6 P.M.

Prices Rs. 3, 2, 1. Gallery—Indians only—As. 8 and 4.

Children under 10 half price except in As. 4.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price in Rs. 3, 2 and Re. 1 only.

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and at Moving Theatre, Dhobi Talao.

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CHARLIE CHAPLIN

"CHARLIE'S AMBITION" IN 3 PARTS, 3000 LAUGHS!

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"THE SHIELDING SHADOW"

TWO EPISODES 4000 FT.

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FEATURING MOLLIE KING & LEON BARRY.

A SERIAL OF INTENSE MYSTERY & THRILLING ADVENTURES.

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Time.—7, 8-45 & 10-30. p. m. daily. Matinee Every Saturday & Sunday 5 p. m.

SPECIAL PRIVATE BOXES, BALCONY & THE FINEST AUDITORIUM.

POPULAR PRICES.

EXTRA MATINEE PRIZE SHOW ON EVERY SUNDAY AT 3-30 P.M.

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GREAT SHOW.

AT 6-15 TO-NIGHT AT 9-45

PALACE

OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

Presents

TOM MELBOURNE'S

Instantaneous Success

THE NEW MUSICAL

BURLESQUE

IN 4 Bewildering Scenes 4

CARMINE-ETTA

OR

Made in the Mountains

MUSIC, MIRTH & NOVELTIES

Introducing the

GAIETY'S

Strolling Players

IN

MERRY MOMENTS

Introducing

NEW SONGS, DANCES &

BURLESQUES

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

The Exhibition of the Society will be held in the TOWN HALL. Last day for receiving pictures is WEDNESDAY NOON, 6th March, 1918.

For particulars and Prospectus apply to

HONY. SECY.

Bombay Art Society,

Assay Office.

1670 H. M's Mint, Mint Rd. Fort.

EXCELSIOR

THEATRE

SPECIAL PERFORMANCES.

Friday, 25th and Saturday, 26th Jan at 9-30

Under the Distinguished Patronage of

THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE GOVERNOR

OF BOMBAY AND LADY

WILLINGTON, C.I.

REAR-ADMIRAL GAUNT, C.B., C.M.G.

Commander-in-Chief East Indies Naval

Station, and

MRS. GAUNT

An Amateur production of a Comedy

"JERRYBUILT"

In four acts, by "Edward Wilbraham"

will be produced for the first

time on any stage

IN AID OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

EAST INDIES STATION NAVAL FUND.

The following ladies and gentlemen will

appear:—

Mrs. Paterson Brown.

Miss D. Strangman.

Mrs. Bluett.

Mrs. Joynson West.

Mr. James McGrath.

Capt. Napier.

Mr. Sandes Magill.

Produced and staged by Mr. James McGrath.

Admission Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1.

Plan at ROSE & Co.

WANTED CINEMA LOVERS

to note that we are prepared to undertake private Cinema entertainment in any part of Bombay in a place fitted with electric installation, at Moderate Charges.

All inquiries should be addressed to the

Proprietor,

IMPERIAL CINEMA,

1476 Lamington Road.

DARING ESCAPE FROM ASSIZE COURT.

PRISONER CLEVERLY ELUDES THE MANCHESTER POLICE.

The remarkable safe robberies by which £35,000, worth of bonds, securities, War Savings Certificates, etc., were stolen from the premises of Messrs. William Briggs & Co., Cannon-street, Manchester, in July last had a still more startling development in mail week. Robert Haslam, the man who is supposed to have committed the burglary, escaped from the Manchester Assize Courts before he could be transferred to Strangeways Gaol, practically part of the building, and at the time of writing was at When Messrs. Briggs's premises were forced a series of safes had their backs ripped out. A few days afterwards Haslam was arrested in Manchester with house-breaking tools in his possession, and at the same time Gerald Newman and Henrietta Newman were arrested in Manchester with house-breaking tools in their possession. After a two days' trial the two male prisoners were found guilty and the woman was convicted of receiving, but sentence was deferred.

Between twenty and twenty-five minutes past five prisoners, attended by warders, were removed from the dock to the cells. By half-past five Haslam had vanished. The only conclusion the police can arrive at is that he quietly slipped away as the other prisoners were being attended to, coolly walked back into the dock, opened the gate through which the officials pass into the court, and getting into the crowd which was just dispersing, passed out of the court.

Even when he got into the court he had to pass a cordon of country police, two or three men being at each exit.—"Daily News."

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieut. C. C. V. Taylor, Field Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut. P. T. Halcrow, Royal Scots.

Lieut. A. T. Heywood, Flying Corps.

Captain T. A. Oliver, Flying Corps.

Second-Lieut. J. F. Wightman, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. H. Golding, West Surreys.

DIED.

Second-Lieut. H. M. Matheson, Flying Corps.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. F. Bates, Manchester.

Second-Lieut. J. R. Brandon-Thomas, Garrison Artillery.

Second-Lieut. H. B. Cheeswright, Garrison Artillery.

Second-Lieut. L. A. Clack, Yorks L.I.

Second-Lieut. H. Coates, East Lancs.

Second-Lieut. H. R. Donovan, Field Artillery.

Second-Lieut. P. T. Easton, Engineer.

Second-Lieut. J. L. Fairclough, York and Lancs.

Second-Lieut. W. C. Faulkner, Garrison Artillery.

Second-Lieut. J. Y. Fortune, Argyls.

Lieut. H. A. Gibson, North Staffs.

Second-Lieut. W. S. P. Gow, Rifle Corps.

Second-Lieut. W. Gray, Lancasters.

Second-Lieut. C. I. Greener, Garrison Artillery.

Second-Lieut. I. G. Hains, Lancs Fusiliers.

Second-Lieut. K. W. Hartland, Garrison Artillery.

Second-Lieut. H. R. Holland, Engineers.

Second-Lieut. J. R. Josling, Garrison Artillery.

Second-Lieut. H. A. Lane, Royal Fusiliers.

Ton. Lieut. R. Meutheisen, Argyls.

Rev. H. A. Marshall, Chaplain.

Lieut. F. W. Norvill, Medicals.

Lieut. J. Robson, Black Watch.

Second-Lieut. H. Rushforth, Tanks.

Second-Lieut. J. B. Slater, Wellingtons.

Second-Lieut. F. J. Smith, Manchester.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Mails for Laurence Marquis and South Africa, via Dhanushkodi and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. 7-30 p.m.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manila and Hongkong via Nagapattinam, will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. 7-30 p.m.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Dhanushkodi and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Jan. 26.
Bombay Races: Ninth Extra Meeting.
University Senate, Annual Meeting, 5-45 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: The New Comedy "Jerry Built."

First Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, 10-30 a.m.
Excelsior Theatre: A New Comedy "Jerry Built" in an Indian Naval Fund under the distinguished patronage of Her Excellency Lady Willingdon and H. E. Rear Admiral Cass.

Distribution of prizes to tennis players of Quadrangular Matches of 1917, 1. J. Linou Gymkhana Pavilion, 5-30 p.m.
Concluding service of the Week of Prayer for Unity, in the Cathedral, 5-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, Jan. 27.
Homeward Mail closes at G. P. O., 5 p.m.
Mails for Muscat, Chabbar, Jask, Bunder-abah, Hamjam, Linga, Dubai, Bushire, Kowit and Pasi will be closed at the Bombay G. P. O. at 8 a.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m. on Saturday.

MONDAY, Jan. 28.
Lecture by Lieut.-Col. P. W. P. Macdonald on "The Great Retreat and the Battle of the Marne," Angamandalam Hall, 8 p.m.
Musical Entertainment in Aid of "Our Day Fund," Princess Mary Gymkhana, 6-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TODAY.

Fillis Circus at Royal Opera House, 5 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.
De Villiers and Company, Dhobi Talao, 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Cinema at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. New Comedy "Jerry Built."

Palace of Varieties: Ali Baba—a Nonsensical version, Gaiety Theatre.
Empire Cinema: 6 and 9-30 p.m. It is for England.

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Prin-cess Street.
West End Cinema: Charni Road: 5-30, 7-45 and 10-15.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-45, 8-45 and 10-30.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-45, 8-45 and 10-30.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30, and 10-40.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Ar.	Dep.
Pentah Mall	10 0	14 25
Durgam Chawl (via Subhans)	10 0	21 0
Central Mall (via Subhans)	9 15	12 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 30
Patna Mail	8 40	21 30
Patna Mail	8 40	21 30

B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival and departure times from Calcutta:

	Ar.	Dep.
Bombay	11 35	6 40
Patna Mail	8 25	21 10
Patna Mail	8 25	21 10

BAND AT ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of the Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway, will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walekar at the Royal B. Y. Club, to-day, at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

PRARTHANA SAMAI.

Prof. N. G. Welinkar, will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, on Sunday, the 27th instant, at 5-30 p.m.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

The debate with the St. Xavier's College will take place on Sunday, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Union Hall, Chowpatty. The subject for discussion is: "What is the present need of India—Political or Social Reforms?" Mr. Syed Hussain will preside.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. Manekji H. Dadachani will deliver a lecture in Gujarati at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Road, Fort), to-day, at 6-30 p.m. on "Vandana of the Parsis." The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Two attacks of plague were reported yesterday, one attack being at Middle and Lower Colaba and the other at Parel, the former resulting in death. The total number of deaths from all causes was 85, as against 78 of the corresponding day in 1917, and 71 in 1916.

HOME RULE LEAGUE.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay branches of the Home Rule League a public lecture (in Gujarati) will be delivered by Mr. S. C. Banker, on "India and the British Nation" to-day, at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.) in Morarji Gonsaldas Market Hall, Cavel Street, Kalthadevi. Mr. Jannadas Dwarakadas will preside.

A LECTURE ON ANTHROPOLOGY.

Shams-ul-Ulma, Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, the Honorary Secretary of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, will deliver to-day at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.) at the Hall of the Elphinstone High School, a lecture on "Anthropology," before the school-masters of Bombay. Principal J. N. Fraser, President of the Society, will preside on the occasion. The school-masters and all interested in the subject are cordially invited to attend.

ALLEGED THEFT OF GUNNY BAGS.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Before Mr. Frank Olivera, at the Esplanade Police Court, Sub-Inspector. Raju charged thirty Kathiawadi sweepers with stealing and another thirty with receiving stolen property. It was stated that the Kathiawadis had taken the accused committed thefts of 1,000 gunny bags from the Alexandra Docks, belonging to Baldeo and Company, and handed them over to the receivers. The Magistrate, however, discharged all the accused for want of evidence.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

AN ARBITRARY RULE OF SERVICE.

DHONDUBA BHAWIA VS. THE BOMBAY UNITED MILLS CO., LTD.

The plaintiff who was a mill-hand in the above Company had filed this suit for the recovery of wages for the months of November and December last. As required by the Rules of the Company, plaintiff had given a month's notice before leaving service but the manager of the mill had refused to accept it on the ground that he would be inconvenienced for want of men. This, it was contended on behalf of the mill Company, the manager was entitled to do under one of the rules. The Fifth Judge Mr. M. D. Kanga in delivering judgment observed that Mr. Dabur, who appeared for the Defendant Company, relied on Rule No. 8, under which, the manager refused to accept the notice, as a valid workmen gave notice at the same time. It was admitted that plaintiff had worked out the period of his notice. The Court was of opinion that such a rule was arbitrary and against public policy. Every servant had a right to give a proper notice and leave his service and no master had a right to say he would not accept the notice because he would be inconvenienced. The fact that several workmen gave notice simultaneously could not make any difference in the position of the plaintiff. The claim was accordingly decreed with costs.

"MODERATES" AND "NATIONALISTS."

A SPLIT IN BENGAL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

Since the wholesale rejection by the Moderate party of the names sent up by the Nationalist party for election as members of the Indian Association, prominent Nationalists including Messrs. C. R. Das and B. Chakrabarty have been seriously contemplating the formation of another association called the People's Association. There are other Nationalists who are not at present in favour of the formation of a new Association but who think that the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee on which the Nationalists are strongly represented should refuse the Indian Association any representation in the Provincial Congress Committee on the ground that the Indian Association by its recent conduct ceased to be a representative public body. The annual meeting of the Indian Association will be held shortly when it is understood the rejection of the members by the Executive Committee will be considered.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Indian Association, Calcutta, the majority of the members of which is composed of persons who follow the line of the Moderate Party, a large number of new members were proposed for admission. Of these were the adherents of the Moderate Party, and they were admitted as members. Another batch of 78 members was proposed for admission, but they were rejected "en bloc." The rejected members proposed for admission were Barristers, Vakil, Attorneys, and other men of light and leading.

ALLEGED RASH ACT.

CASE COMPOUNDED.

Before Mr. Frank Olivera, Deputy Inspector. Ferguson charged Sergt. John Michael Choudhury of the E. A. M. C. with causing hurt to Budhu Jagrup by doing a rash and negligent act to endanger human life. Mr. N. E. Maudslayi defended the accused. The facts of the case have already been given in this column.

Dr. Arthur Powell who had examined the accused stated that he was unable to certify that the accused was of unsound mind at the time. "From the history of the accused and from my observations of him I am of opinion that the accused is sane and of sound mind. He is not subject to fits of violence and is not dangerous to himself or others. He is not suffering from sun-stroke and the symptoms that he now shows are the common results of a fever. He is of unsound mind and is incapable of knowing the nature of his act."

It was stated for the accused that he was willing to pay compensation to the complainant and compound the case and that the latter had agreed to this course. Superintending Cauty said he had no objection to this course being adopted.

The Court then granted permission to compound the case and compensate the injured man.

DEATH FROM OXALIC ACID POISONING.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Ichha Manohar, a sweeper in Lady Hardinge War Hospital, who died suddenly. The deceased was about 40 years of age and he was drunk on the evening of the 13th instant. He complained of a burning sensation in his chest and went to bed, and the next morning his body began to shake; a doctor was sent for, but the man died before his arrival.

Dr. Arthur Powell who made a post mortem examination of the deceased was of the opinion that death was due to oxalic acid poisoning and added that there was no evidence whether the poison was self-administered.

The Court then granted permission to compound the case and compensate the injured man.

The Coroner, Dr. W. Nandan, held an inquest on the body of a Hindu girl, Gurni, who died suddenly.

On Wednesday afternoon, motor lorry No. 10 was going along the road near the Mahomed Ismail, towards Chinchpoojy, and the deceased while she was crossing the road was struck by the motor lorry. It was stated that the horn was not blown, and the wagon was on the wrong side of the road. The jury returned a verdict that death was caused by a motor lorry, and that the lorry was travelling on the wrong side of the road.

With a view to reorganise technical education in Calcutta, the Director of Public Instruction is at present engaged in conducting a educational survey of the city.

WEEK OF PRAYER FOR UNITY.

JOINT MEETING FOR PRAYER IN THE CATHEDRAL ON SATURDAY.

At the request of a meeting of ministers of various Christian denominations in Bombay, the Bishop of Bombay has consented to the holding of a joint meeting of Christians in the Cathedral at 5-30 p.m. on Saturday, which is to be the close of the week of Prayer for Unity. If this proposal meets with a general response, a large gathering of Christians of very different traditions and nationality may be expected. It may be said that no such meeting of Christians has ever been held before in this city on this scale.

At this meeting no sermon or address will be given. The service will be largely conducted in silence. It will fall into three divisions, each of which will be introduced by the reading of a passage of the Bible first in English, then in Marathi and then in Gujarathi. The congregation will then be left to think and pray over what they have heard and their meditations will be brought to a close by brief vocal prayers and the singing of a hymn, which each member of the congregation will sing in his own mother tongue.

As this meeting represents the joint efforts of a large number of Christian bodies, which for some time have been seeking to work in a united manner, the operation, a large gathering may be expected; and it will be interesting to see whether it will lead to further ventures of a similar character.

THE BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I should be greatly obliged if you would kindly allow a little space for the following for the information of such of your readers as to take an interest in the affairs of the Hindu University. I would also request through your columns the editors of leading papers in other provinces, to be good enough to reproduce the same, for the information of similar readers of theirs. The appended proposals were brought up at a meeting of the Hindu University Council on the 14th November, 1917, but were postponed for lack of time, to the meeting of the 21st November; and then, for the same reason, to the meeting fixed on the 16th, and, again, for the 23rd December. At this last meeting I could not be present, not being in Benares, and so they have been again "postponed to a later meeting" at which he (I) might be present, as I am informed,—Yours etc.,

(Sd.) BHAGAVAN DAS.

Member of the H. U. Council and Council, Benares, Jan. 15, 1918.

(Proposals Pending before the Council of the Benares Hindu University.)
(a) That the summaries of the proceedings of the various bodies of the Hindu University be published periodically in the C. H. U. Magazine, excepting those of the Hindu University, confidential by the bodies concerned, or by a superior body; as well as a monthly abstract of accounts of the various bodies, and expenditure under main heads.
(b) That the editor of the C. H. U. Magazine be instructed to give facilities to such members of the Council, the Senate, and other bodies that may require them, for bringing before the public their views on matters pertaining to the welfare and progress of the Hindu University and
(c) That the members of the Council, the Senate, and the Faculties be supplied with copies of the Magazine free, provided more than one copy shall be sent to a person who may be a member of more than one body.

That the Vice-Chancellor be requested to arrange through the Senate and Faculties, in such fashion as may be possible, the various courses of study may be better coordinated, those which appear to be too heavy lightened, and those which are too light made more substantial, and various Kalashastras.

3. a. Resolved that this Council adhering to the terms of the Government of India circular on the subject, has no objection to any members of the Benares Hindu University, not in statu pupillari, exercising their rights as citizens and British subjects in respect of working for the uplift of the country in any manner, and in the national life, along constitutional and law-abiding lines of loyalty to the British Government, and Indian people, and in accordance with the calmness and dignity of their educational vocation.

b. That this Council has no objection to the students of the various colleges of the Benares Hindu University attending the public meetings having for their object the uplift of the country as above, for the purpose of deriving therefrom object lessons in the sciences of history, politics, economics, sociology, religion, etc.

1. That a sub-committee be appointed to draw up a full prospectus of the aims and objects to be achieved, and the means by which they should be endeavored to be realised, in the shape of (a) the college which should be established, (b) the estimates of the initial annual costs of each and the successive order in which they should be started; (c) the tone and ideal which should be fostered; (d) the nature of the religious instruction which should be given; (e) the kind and quality of the staff which will be needed and the methods by which it should be secured; and such other important and relevant matters.

Further that this prospectus be brought up before a meeting of this Council as early as possible, and after such modification as the Council may think fit be presented to a meeting of the Senate to be held in April, 1918, for discussion and sanction with such modification as may appear necessary.

Also that this Council has no objection to be incurred on any work, such as the erection of buildings, etc., which in the judgment of this Council, is not absolutely indispensable for the carrying on of the work of the Benares Hindu University.

5. That this Council should, say special attention to the question of establishing College Commerce, and that the Council should, at the earliest possible date and send up to the meeting of the Council in April, 1918, as feasible on the subject, in connection with the prospectus mentioned above, after consultation with the officers of the Government of India, Sir M. M. C. W. P. and of Agricultural College and other industries, and such other bodies and experts as it may think fit.

(Sd.) BHAGAVAN DAS.

Member of the Council, Benares Hindu University.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

JOINT EXAMINATION BOARD ELECTIONS.

The annual meeting of the Senate will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on the 26th instant at 5-45 p.m., when the Degrees will be conferred on candidates. The Hon. Principal R. P. Paranjape and Professor G. C. Bhat have given notice of their intention to propose and second respectively—that Khan Bahadur Faridunji M. Dastur, M.A., be elected Registrar of the University for the next term of two years.

Drs. Harold H. Mann and B. E. Ghoshal have given notice of their intention to propose and second respectively—that Messrs. D. G. Padhye, K. S. Aiyar and Vishvanath P. Vaidya be elected members of the Board of Academic Studies for the ensuing year.

The election of the Chairman and four members of the Joint Board to be constituted for the School Leaving Examination. Government have accorded their approval to the Regulations for the Joint Board Scheme and appointed the Hon. Mr. J. G. Covernton, Mr. F. W. Morris and the Rev. A. Goodier as their representatives on the Board.

Notices of motion have been given proposing the election of Principal A. M. Masani, Mr. P. A. Wadia, Mr. K. S. Iyer and Mr. H. J. Bhabha, Sir Narayan G. Chaudavarkar, the Hon. Principal R. P. Paranjape, Mr. Mifza Ali Mohammed Khan and Mr. Harold H. Mann as members and Mr. C. H. Setalvad as Chairman of the Board.

Sir Stanley Reed and Mr. K. Natarajan have given due notice of their intention to propose and second respectively the election of the Vice-Chancellor as Chairman of the Board of Academic Studies, an Hon. Principal, J. G. Covernton, Mr. J. D. Bharda, Professor H. G. Limaye and Professor A. B. Dhirva as members of the Board.

HONORARY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES.

NEW LIST.

The following list of gentlemen appointed to be Honorary Presidency Magistrates with co-ordinate jurisdiction over the whole of the area comprised within the limits of the Town and Island of Bombay, and to be members of, and to exercise the powers conferred on, the Benches of Honorary Presidency Magistrates is published in supersession of all previous orders.

Mr. Abdul Kadir Khatkhate, Khan Bahadur Abdur Rahman Kadvani, Mr. Anandji Nanji, Rao Sahab, Anandram Vaman Shete, Dr. Ardesheer Dadabhai Modi, Messrs. Balaramji Vinayak Vasudeo, L. Barrachoud, Behramji Navroji Ganadia, Bhavanidas Narandas Motilala, Dr. Bhavanishankar Balkrishna Dadarkar, Messrs. F. J. Clark, H. G. Clark, Daudbhai Fazulbhai, T. S. Dawson, Dr. De Monte, Messrs. Devidas Mahadaji Thakurji, Dhanubhai Baburamji Petit, Dast Muhammad Pir Muhammad, Dwarakadas Gordhandas, Dr. Edalji Manekji Modi, Mr. Faridunji Jamshedji Parakh, The Hon. Capt. C. Fernandes, Messrs. Franji Dorabji Framji, Pandey, Framroz Kulkarni, Joshi, W. T. Grewal, R. E. Grewal, Mr. H. P. Grewal, W. A. Haig, Brown, Haji Sulaiman Abdul Wahid, Harshwar Mahadev Pandit, Harishchandra Lakshmanji Kavle, F. Harrison, Dr. K. Hewlett, Rao Bahadur Hirshchandra Nemchand Javeri, Mr. N. G. Homi, Dr. H. J. Joshi, Dr. Kadir Nakhuda, Messrs. H. G. Hyde, D. M. Inglis, Jahangir Edalji Dastur, Jahangir Ratanji Dabshi, Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Mr. Jamshedji Manekji Framji Patel, Dr. Jamshedji Narayanji Duggan, Khan Bahadur Jamshedji Rustamji Desai, Messrs. Jumbhai Sharifbhai, Kalsanrama Subrahmanya Ayyar, Kasimaji Jainrajibhai Pirbhai, Kazi Sharif Muhammad Saleh bin Abdul Latif London, Messrs. A. R. King, A. Turner Laing, Mr. Leslie, H. P. W. W. McNeaghen, Madhavji Dhanraj Thakurji, Mangalji Dalpatram Khakhar, The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Mathuradas Gokaldas, J. A. D. M. Bain, Mehr Ali Muhammad Fakira, Moreswar Chintaman Javie, Muhammadbhai Kambhaiji Manikji, Raji Adam Mania, Dr. Nadirbhai H. F. Sukhia, Dr. Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Navroji Sorabji Bengali, Meyer Nissim, Dr. W. Numan, Mr. A. C. M. Owen, The Hon. Mr. Phiroz Cursheed Setina, Rao Bahadur Purushottam Balkrishna, Rustamji Dabshi, Purushottam T. Dabshi, Mr. Purushottamdas Mangaldas, The Hon. Mr. Purushottamdas Thakordas, Messrs. Ramchandra Bhaskar Mantri, Ravji Vinayakrav Jagannath Shankarsheth B. B. Robinson, Rustamji Pottaji Masani, Rustamji Sorabji Dabshi, Dr. Rustamji Nanabhai Ratinia, The Hon. Mr. Salehkhani C. Barodavala, T. A. Savage, Savak Ratanji Bomanji, Dr. Savak Sorabji Batliwalla, Messrs. A. F. Sells, Shamaldas Prabhudas Jivadas, Dr. Shantaram Vithal, Messrs. Shapurji Bahmanji Billimoria, F. H. Simkin, Sitaram Keshav Bole, Sir Edalji Warden, A. M. Tod, G. D. Traylen, Tribhuvandas Mangaldas, Tulsisdas Keshavdas, Vali Muhammad Devji, Vasantur Anandram Dabholkar, Rao Bahadur Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandeekar, Mr. H. R. H. Wilkinson.

NOTABLE TRIBUTES TO SIR B. DUFF.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 24.

The "Pioneer's" special cables: Sir Beauchamp Duff's death is much regretted in military circles. Indian affairs had worried him a good deal, but it was not believed that the strain had been too much. He felt his responsibility with regard to the Indian Army, but as Sir O'Moore Creagh points out he had to administer the system he found. It is recognised that Sir Beauchamp did well all through his career and could not be blamed for the defects and shortages which occurred before his time.

Many notable tributes are paid to Sir Beauchamp Duff to-day by Royalty, Sir Douglas Haig, Sir William Robertson, Sir H. Smith-Dorrien, Lord French, Sir John Byng, Sir O'Moore Creagh and Sir Julian Covans.

INVESTIGATION OF PUBLIC COMPLAINTS.

ALLEGED APATHY OF MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.

A "WHOLESOME" DEBATE.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation, at a meeting held yesterday under the presidency of Mr. J. A. D. McBain, discussed a proposition moved by Mr. S. C. Dhondy expressing an opinion that whenever under the Municipal Act sanction of the Standing Committee was required for sanitary and other matters, the Standing Committee should appoint a Sub-Committee to investigate the cases personally in the first instance. After some discussion, the proposition was withdrawn.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy moved: "That the Corporation are of opinion that whenever under the Municipal Act sanction of the Standing Committee is required for sanitary and other matters, the Standing Committee should appoint a Sub-Committee to investigate the cases personally in the first instance."

Mr. Dhondy said he did not want to say anything against any particular member, but at present all the complaints were sent to the Municipal Commissioner, who forwarded them to the officers, against whom the complaints had been made, for investigation, and the result was most unsatisfactory. They could not expect the Municipal Commissioner to go into all these complaints personally; either the Corporation must have a Deputy Commissioner or a Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee. Mr. Dhondy gave many instances where the procedure at present adopted had proved to be most unsatisfactory.

The Hon. Sir D. E. Wacha said the motion was rather indefinite and he wanted it to be more definite in its terms.

Mr. S. D. Navalkar seconded the proposition, and said the impression on the mind of the public at the present time was that it was no use complaining against the officials of the Municipality, as people were harassed by the latter if they complained. The members of the Standing Committee were remunerated for the time they spent on the municipal work, and they should do their work properly.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said they could not dictate to the Standing Committee what they should or should not do. The Corporation could only express its opinion on the subject, and it was open for the Standing Committee to follow their own course.

ATTACKS WITHOUT JUSTIFICATION.

Mr. Byramji R. B. Jijiboy complained that the Standing Committee had been the subject of taunts lately, without any justification. He gave instances of cases where the members had visited the places and gone into matters complained of.

Mr. H. P. Mody said the Standing Committee were doing their work conscientiously and well.

Mr. M. Nissim opposed the motion and asked the Corporation to reject the proposition. The Standing Committee was a statutory body, and they could appoint their own Sub-Committees if they required.

PRIMARY DUTY OF COMMITTEE.

Sir D. E. Wacha said the primary duty of the Standing Committee was looking to finance and it was not their business to go into all these petty complaints.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar thought that the Standing Committee should go into complaints more carefully.

Mr. J. B. Petit opposed the proposition and said it was hardly a motion which should be accepted by the Corporation. The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta said the motion was tantamount to a vote of censure, and Mr. Dhondy should have amplified his proposition by bringing concrete examples where the Standing Committee had failed in doing its duty properly. He opposed the motion.

PURPOSE SERVED BY DISCUSSION.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola said the discussion was a wholesome one, and Mr. Dhondy could withdraw the motion, as his purpose had been fulfilled of drawing the attention of the Corporation. The Corporation had every right to pass a vote of censure on the Standing Committee, and if the latter were still defiant it was open for the Corporation to appoint a new Committee. Unless the Corporation, the Committee and the Commissioner joined together to work harmoniously the Municipal work could not go on properly. He therefore asked Mr. Dhondy to withdraw the motion.

Mr. Rahimtoola's Currimbhoy said Mr. Dhondy was rather inconsistent in what he had said, but he had perfect confidence in the good sense of the Corporation that they would reject the motion.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar and Dr. Batliwalla opposed the motion.

DR. SUKHIA'S TESTIMONY.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said the notion which previously existed in some quarters that the Standing Committee did not satisfactorily discharge its duties had disappeared since he joined the Committee. Municipal records would prove the truth of his assertion that the Committee had devoted more time to their work than before, since he was appointed a member of the Committee. Some of its members might not be doing their duties quite as satisfactorily as others but the body as a whole, was doing its duty well. The discussion would open the eyes of such members. He repeated the Standing Committee as a body had done satisfactory work, and its Chairman Mr. Nissim had always been alert and took pains to go and inspect places whenever necessary. Mr. A. M. Tod thought the motion should be rejected.

"NEW INDIA" SECURITY.

MR. TELANG'S APPLICATION FOR REFUND.

GOVERNMENT OPPOSITION.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 23.

At the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court, Egmore, this afternoon before Mr. J. O. Adam, the matter of notice issued on Mr. Telang under the Press Act came on for hearing. Mr. Telang had applied for a refund of the security furnished by him as printer and publisher of "New India" on the ground that he had ceased to be such, whereupon a notice was issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate stating that Mr. Telang had ceased his connection with "New India". Mr. Doraiswamy Iyer, High Court Vakil, who appeared on behalf of Mr. Telang said that the notice had been served on him and not on his client though the latter was in Madras until very recently. When the notice was originally brought to him (Mr. Doraiswamy Iyer), the constable was asked to go and serve it on Mr. Telang but the constable kept it for three or four days and then brought the notice to him. Mr. Doraiswamy Iyer received it because in the meantime Mr. Telang had left Madras. He had been authorised to act for Mr. Telang here.

The Magistrate pointed out that as far as he could see in the course of these proceedings the court had never communicated with anybody but Mr. Doraiswamy Iyer. Mr. Doraiswamy Iyer admitted that he was authorised to appear on behalf of Mr. Telang and he was prepared to make the necessary statement.

Mr. E. R. Osborne, Public Prosecutor, who with Mr. G. Narasimhamurti instructed by Mr. Williams, Personal Assistant to the D. I. G. of Police, C.I.D., appeared on behalf of the Government opposed the application for the return of the security. He said under the Act the Magistrate was entitled to satisfy himself by proof that Mr. Telang had ceased to be keeper of "New India" Press as it was necessary to have legal evidence of the fact.

Mr. Doraiswamy Iyer: There is the statement of Mr. Telang.

Mr. Osborne: But that is not on oath. Mr. Doraiswamy Iyer complained that Mr. Telang had waited here from September to December and no notice was sent to him.

Mr. Osborne: My instructions are to oppose this application and to see there is no proof put before Your Worship before you decide the matter.

His Worship enquired of Mr. Doraiswamy Iyer if he was prepared to go into the witness box and be sworn.

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defeated the Ukrainians at Poltava and captured the town.

BRITISH LABOUR
AND PEACE.ALLIED STATEMENTS
WELCOMED.CALL TO GERMAN
DEMOCRACY.NO MILITARIST PEACE
WANTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 7:30 p.m., Jan. 24.

At the Labour Conference at Nottingham Mr. Purdy in the presidential address said that peace by negotiation, while Germany occupied foreign territories, would mean a German victory. If Germany did not accept President Wilson's minimum terms, we should have to fight on.

"LABOUR MUST PLAY ITS PART."

He criticized the Government's non-recognition of the Russian regime and said that Labour nationally and internationally must play its part in the peace in order to secure a full and fair consideration of its claims.

After Mr. Lloyd George's and President Wilson's declarations Germany could no longer claim that she was fighting a defensive war and there was yet no sign that the enemy was willing to accept Mr. Lloyd George's, President Wilson's and the Labour principles. Would the German democracy define the war aims and face the Government as we had faced our Government? The way was open to Germany if the German people and Government sincerely desired a just peace, but it must be a peace leaving no germs for future wars. "WE MUST HAVE A CLEAN PEACE."

The military party in Germany today was in the ascendant. A peace agreement under present conditions would mean fastening militarism more strongly on the people of Germany and the people of the British Empire and throughout the world. Such a peace would only be a draw. "We must have a clean peace and if it is only obtainable by fighting, we must go on fighting to the end." (Loud applause.) ALLIES REQUESTED TO FORMULATE WAR AIMS.

Mr. Arthur Henderson warned the Conference to be prepared for a general election which would be sprung on the country between the hay and corn harvests. He passionately appealed to Labour to organise. The movement must be broadened to include men like Lord Beresford.

Mr. Henderson moved a resolution welcoming the war aim statements of Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson so far as they harmonised with Labour aims and requesting the Allies to formulate their aims at the earliest possible moment in order that they might be placed in juxtaposition with a similar statement which the democracies of enemy countries would be requested to make.

The resolution was carried practically unanimously.

MEATLESS DAYS IN BRITAIN.

NEW RULES LIMITING MEALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 8:35 p.m., Jan. 24.

The Press Bureau says:—A "New Public Meals Order" institutes two meatless days weekly and prohibits the consumption of milk except in tea, coffee and cocoa for which persons must carry their own sugar. The following refer to some of the rationed articles in ounces for breakfast, lunch and dinner respectively:—

Meat, three and three; bread, three and three; fats, one-third of an ounce each meal.

Meat is to be weighed including bone and uncooked.

19 AEROPLANES DESTROYED
IN 10 DAYS.

ENEMY RAID DRIVEN OFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.
Recd. 7:45 p.m., Jan. 24.

Last night's French communiqué reported cannonade in the sector of Nieuport where the enemy after penetrating our lines was immediately ejected. There was lively artillery duelling on the right of the Meuse in the sector of Hill 344 and the Champs Wood where an enemy raid was driven off.

Between January 1st and 10th, nineteen enemy aeroplanes were destroyed.

BISHOP DESIGNATE OF
HEREFORD.CONTROVERSY OVER DEAN HENSON'S
APPOINTMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 11:40 a.m., Jan. 24.

The confirmation of the election of Dean Hensley Henson as Bishop-Designate of Hereford passed off without incident. The appointment has given rise to a keen controversy among churchmen owing to his supposed views on certain Christian dogmas. The Bishop of Oxford requested the Archbishop of Canterbury to refuse consecration but without avail, and the Bishop of London absented himself from the consecration, but thirty-three out of thirty-eight bishops congratulated Dean Henson.

BRITISH LABOUR AND PEACE.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY HERTLING EXPECTED.

"HARMSWORTH
OFFENSIVE."CRITICISM OF GENERAL
STAFF.

STRICTURES ON STRATEGY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 8:15 p.m., Jan. 24.

Colonel Repington's resignation from "The Times" is described as the sequel to what the "Daily News" yesterday called the "Northcliffe offensive" against the General Staff.

The "Daily Mail" yesterday led the assault with a two-column article by Mr. Lovat Fraser severely criticising our military strategy and singling out Sir William Robertson for special attack.

Col. Repington is a strong supporter of Field-Marshal Haig's strategy. "The Times" this morning however says there is not the slightest foundation for the suggestion published in various newspapers that Col. Repington resigned because of the "intrigue" of "The Times" against Field-Marshal Haig and General Robertson.

PROSPECTS OF NEW ARMY
OFFICERS.

DAILY MAIL'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 8:35 p.m., Jan. 24.

The "Daily Mail" states that the authorities have decided to open Higher Command to officers of the New Army and to create a number of brigadier-generals from them.

SIR D. HAIG.

GOVERNMENT DEFENCE AGAINST
ATTACKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.
Recd. 4:15 p.m., Jan. 24.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. David Davies, Mr. Macpherson said that cruel charges had been made or implied upon Field-Marshal Haig, who was probably the most distinguished General of the present time and was the head of one of the greatest armies in the world. The Government had been unhesitatingly satisfied with the Field-Marshal since he became Commander-in-Chief and he had never lost the confidence of the Army Council and the War Office.

Mr. Macpherson admitted the breakdown at Cambrai. He pointed out that the General Staff knew on 28th November that an attack was going to be made on the 30th November.

The breakdown was not the fault of the General Staff. The disposition of troops was as good as it could possibly have been made and the War Cabinet came to the conclusion that nobody in the Higher Command should be sacrificed for the reverse which could not be avoided.

SIR H. LAWRENCE.

TO BE CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF
IN FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 11:40 a.m., Jan. 24.

In the House of Commons Mr. Macpherson confirmed that Lieut-General Sir Henry Lawrence is to be the Chief of the General Staff in France.

Colonel Q. W. Cox is to be Brigadier-General, Intelligence Department, and Lieut-General Travers Clark, Quartermaster-General.

The changes are not in consequence of the Cambrai report.

THREATENED GERMAN
OFFENSIVE.

SCARCELY WORTH DISCUSSING.]

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 12:35 p.m., Jan. 24.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, discussing the threatened impending German offensive, says it is taken for granted that the utmost that the most violent onslaught against any part of our front can hope to attain would be to push us back a little. Any prospect of breaking through is practically negligible and

GERMAN
MISCALCULATION.

AIMS OF CHEATING RUSSIA.

KUEHLMANN'S
DISAPPOINTMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 8:35 p.m., Jan. 24.

A telegram of yesterday's date from Petrograd says that the official summing up of the Brest-Litovsk pourparlers says:—

Von Kuehlmann is calculating that as Russia was desirous of peace, Russian delegates would help to conceal the real meaning of the German peace programme, but the Russian delegates secured a written statement of the true German Imperialist programme which they have communicated to the peoples yearning for an honest peace. The Russian Revolution may not be in a position to repudiate the annexations, but it refuses to cover up brutal annexationist pretensions with the fig-leaf of democracy. The significance of the pourparlers is that they have stripped from German Imperialism the cloaks borrowed from the democratic wardrobe and exposed the cruel reality of their aims, involving the occupation of almost all the occupied territories. Nothing more can be expected from these pourparlers."

STRIKES IN AUSTRIA.

REPORTED CONCLUDING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 23.
Recd. 8:15 p.m., Jan. 24.

The strikes in Austria are concluding, and all is quiet in Budapest. The Premier Wexler promised immediate attention to suffrage reforms and threatened to dissolve the Parliament if Count Tisza obstructed it. The Chief of the Austrian General Staff in a soothing statement in a Viennese Labour paper declared that neither Government nor Army desired to obstruct peace. Nobody wished for conquests or annexations. He strongly pleaded for patience and contended that the evacuation of occupied territories in the East was a difficult problem in consequence of the possibility of their lawless occupation by Russian military deserters, which would entail most disastrous effects.

FACTORIES AT STANDSTILL.

THREATS GRUMBLES AND DEMANDS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 12:35 p.m., Jan. 24.

Later reports show that the strike in Austria which is now reported ended was even bigger than was earlier indicated. The Vienna correspondent of the "Vossische Zeitung" states that it commenced in the Danubian motor works at Wiener Neustadt and spread like wildfire from factory to factory and town to town and by Thursday great numbers of workers, foundries and ironworks near Vienna were at a standstill. Hundreds of thousands took part in the demonstrations but there were no songs or banners, only threats, grumbles and demands. Then the city tradespeople joined in. The power behind the movement was not Social-Democratic, but a small party of Maximalists. The masses of strikers paraded the streets calling not for bread but peace.

The "Tagblatt" Vienna correspondent states that the strike spread beyond Lower Austria to Styria, Bohemia and Moravia. Trams and trains were stopped in Graz, Prague and Brunn.

SHOWER OF BOMBS
ON ENEMY.

SEVEN MACHINES FELLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 7:15 p.m., Jan. 24.

Field-Marshal Haig in a communiqué regarding aviation says:—

We dropped nearly four hundred bombs on the enemy billets at Roulers and Menin and a large ammunition dump at Courtrai and other targets. We also fired a thousand rounds at the enemy's troops, transport batteries and machine-guns. We brought down seven machines in air fighting and drove down two others out of control and also a balloon in flames. Two of ours are missing.

scarcely worth discussing. We, meanwhile, are preparing a ghastly hospitality for the enemy if he attempts to attack.

UNBENDING
PRUSSIANISMFRANCHISE REFORM
PRACTICALLY SHELVED.HERTLING'S REPLY TO
PREMIER EXPECTED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 12:35 p.m., Jan. 24.

The long deferred reply of the German Chancellor Hertling to Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson is expected tomorrow and is awaited with the deepest interest. There has been every symptom lately that Hindenburg and reactionaries have triumphed over the Moderates. Hopes of democratising Prussia have faded and franchise reform is practically shelved. However, Hertling who said to enjoy the unabated confidence of the Kaiser will probably elucidate the general situation when he addresses the Reichstag.

"VORWAERTS" SUPPRESSED.

FOR COMMENT ON AUSTRIAN SITUATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 23.
Recd. 1:35 p.m., Jan. 24.

The "Vorwaerts" has been suppressed owing to its outspoken comment on the Austrian situation.

VORWAERTS' OFFENDING
ARTICLE.

CONDEMNATION OF WRECKING-PEACE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.
Recd. 8:15 p.m., Jan. 24.

The article for which the "Vorwaerts" was suppressed emphasised the solidarity of the German proletariat with Austrian Labour in their latest fierce struggle and said:—It is self-evident that events in Austria must have a deep reaction in Germany. As the fruit of pan-German propaganda we are menaced not merely with the breaking of peace negotiations with Russia, but with a complete world of political isolation. This danger can only be averted if the German Government resolutely ranges itself beside the Austrian Ally. If it acts otherwise then Germany will be excluded from lasting relations of friendship established between Austria and Russia with the result that we shall not gain a single friend by peace, but lose our last neighbour and friend.

ENEMY POSITION RAIDED.

PATROL ENGAGEMENTS EAST OF YPRES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 7:15 a.m., Jan. 24.

A British communiqué says there were encounters with hostile raiders and patrols south-westward of St. Quentin. We drove off a raid southward of La Bassée.

FIGHTING ON FRENCH FRONT.

ENEMY GAINS FOOTING NEAR NIEUPORT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 11:40 a.m., Jan. 24.

A French communiqué says, an important raid after intense bombardment enabled the Germans to gain a footing in the advanced element of our front line east of Nieuport town in Belgium.

GERMAN RAIDERS REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.
Recd. 4:15 p.m., Jan. 24.

In last night's communiqué Field-Marshal Haig said:—We dispersed a small party which made an effort to approach our positions westward of Villers-Guislain.

Another party which succeeded in entering our trenches north-westward of La Bassée was ejected, leaving prisoners in our hands.

The enemy also raided our sap westward of La Bassée.

There was hostile artillery fire between St. Quentin and the Scarpe and in the neighbourhood of Messines and Zonnebekke.

DUTCH SHIPPING OUTPUT.

TO CARRY JAVA SUGAR TO INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BATAVIA, Jan. 22.
Recd. 7:15 a.m., Jan. 24.

Dutch steamship companies have put seven ships on Karachi route to carry Java sugar to India.

NATIONAL
EXPENDITURE.

7½ MILLIONS DAILY AVERAGE

ESTIMATES EXCEEDED
BY A MILLION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 1:35 p.m., Jan. 24.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law said the daily average national expenditure for seven weeks ended January 19th was seven and a half millions, exceeding the estimate by 1,150,000 daily.

ACQUISITION OF NEUTRAL
TONNAGE.

ALARM IN FATHERLAND.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 24.
Recd. 8:15 p.m., Jan. 24.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" is alarmed at the prospects of the Entente securing additional neutral tonnage and declares that such cargo space is in a certain sense the decisive factor in the war and threatens the neutrals thus helping the Entente that Germany "will fight their vessels with redoubled vigour."

BRITISH POLICY IN PERSIA.

LORD CURZON'S EXPLANATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 7:45 p.m., Jan. 24.

The following is the text of the opening passages of Lord Curzon's speech in the House of Lords on British policy in Persia:—

I think there has been some misconception about the character and service of the South Persian Rifles which are under the command of Sir Percy Sykes. For several years there had existed in the southern portions of Persia, a police or gendarmerie force whose main duty was to preserve order and guard the principal trade routes. Up to and even after the beginning of the war, this gendarmerie was commanded by Swedish officers. With their disappearance in 1915, the force itself was dissolved and disorder once again raised its head. The Persian Government recognised the necessity of creating a new force to take the place of the disbanded gendarmerie, but at the time they were unable themselves to undertake the task. They therefore formally accepted the offer of his Majesty's Government to place at their disposal a number of British officers for the purpose. A great many of the old gendarmes were re-enlisted, and the force was strengthened. Its headquarters were established at Shiraz and the effect was speedily visible in the return of local security and the revival of trade.

PROPORTIONAL
REPRESENTATION.

INSERTED IN ELECTORAL REFORM BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 7:15 a.m., Jan. 24.

In the House of Lords to-day the principle of proportional representation was inserted in the Electoral Reform Bill by 132 votes to 42.

WOMEN'S LABOUR LEAGUE.

SUGGESTED FUSION WITH LABOUR
PARTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 7:15 a.m., Jan. 24.

Mr. Henderson addressing the Women's Labour League at Nottingham suggested fusion with the Labour Party on the basis of twenty per cent. female representation on the National Executive. Subsequently it was proposed that the Women's League cease to exist as a separate organisation.

YARMOUTH BOMBARDED
BY DESTROYERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 11:40 a.m., Jan. 24.

In the House of Commons Dr. Macnamara stated that the report of the patrol ship indicates that Yarmouth was bombarded by destroyers. Their number is uncertain.

CANADA'S
WAR RESOLVE.

LORD DERBY'S TRIBUTE.

ONE MORE EFFORT TO WIN
THE WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 1:35 p.m., Jan. 24.

Speaking at the Canadian Club luncheon to Sir Edward Kemp, Overseas Minister for Canada, Lord Derby said Canada by voting in favour of conscription had said to the Motherland "We are with you." The victory was not yet in sight, but the step taken by Canada would hearten us and dishearten the enemy.

Sir Edward Kemp, replying declared that the Empire would never forget what the United Kingdom had done. (Cheers.) He had recently visited the trenches where the greatest optimism prevailed and confident belief that the Hun would never break through. (Cheers.) He had conversed with Sir Douglas Haig and was glad that the Canadians were under so able and brave a general. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Churchill said "The path before us was difficult but we would tread it safely and surely looking to assured victory. One more resolute effort would give us all we entered the war for."

Mr. Walter Long said the relations between the Mothercountry and Canada had been most happy.

Referring to the Dominions he said they had met unexampled difficulties and financial loss in consequence of inroads upon shipping. Various high commissioners and agents-general had given valuable help to the Home Government, complying with the latter's requests in this connection. They had never failed to put their respective dominion's case strongly and well, but had made their chief point their desire to assist the Empire and the Allies.

HUN SUBMARINES ENGAGED.

BY A BRITISH WAR VESSEL OFF FERRO

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MADRID, Jan. 23.
Recd. 4:15 p.m., Jan. 24.

The Governor of Canary Islands reports an engagement between a British war vessel and two submarines on the 17th January off Ferro. On the following day Spanish gunboats found two German sailors, who stated that they belonged to U boats 294 and 295, but they refused to state the fate of their submarines.

GOEBEN FURTHER ATTACKED.

TWO HITS SECURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 11:40 a.m., Jan. 24.

The Admiralty announces that the aircraft made further day and night attacks on the Goeben and secured two hits with heavy bombs. They also bombed the tug alongside. Heavy anti-aircraft gunfire was encountered but all returned. Attacks continue.

AGREEMENT ABOUT WAR
PRISONERS.

NOT RATIFIED BY TURKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.
Recd. 8:35 p.m., Jan. 24.

Reuter learns that Turkey has not yet ratified the Anglo-Turkish War Prisoners' Agreement which Britain ratified a week ago.

MR. LYSAGHT RESIGNS FROM
IRISH CONVENTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 8:35 p.m., Jan. 24.

Mr. Lysaght, member of the Irish Convention has resigned.

TURKS FOR PALESTINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Jan. 22.
Recd. 8:35 p.m., Jan. 24.

It is reported from Salonika that Turkish forces have been almost completely withdrawn from Macedonia and will be sent to Palestine.

FUNERAL OF SIR D. DUFF.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.
Recd. 7:15 a.m., Jan. 24.

The funeral of Sir Beauchamp Duff will take place at Kensal Green cemetery on the 24th instant.

SOVIETS CONDEMN ASSASSINATIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 23.
Recd. 8:15 p.m., Jan. 24.

The Soviet has condemned murders of Shingarioff and Kokoshkin.

"INVISIBLE LIGHT"

SIR J. C. BOSE'S
SECOND LECTURE.WORK AND AIMS OF
THE BOSE INSTITUTE.

People it is said have proverbially short memories in politics. This is more true in matters scientific. Sir J. C. Bose is now regarded as one whose only mission in life has been to teach not only to plants, since they have not only all human virtues but it weaknesses, even in the matter of getting inebriated under alcohol. It is forgotten that Prof. Bose is above all a physicist whose work on electric waves twenty-three years ago produced great enthusiasm among the leading physicists. His present work is an extension of his studies of action of forces on matter, including the Living. Last night he gave a discourse on Invisible Light, at the Royal Opera House.

There was an equally brilliant gathering as on Tuesday evening and the enthusiasm of the audience was evidenced in the reception given to Dr. Bose.

WORK OF IMMENSE VALUE.

Before dealing with the subject-matter of the discourse, Sir Jagadish made a little digression in the course of which he reviewed the vast potentialities of his investigations. The work on which he was engaged was of immense practical advantage. By studying fresh methods they could advance agriculture and medicine. It had been found by means of his apparatus that drugs produced the same effect on plants as on the human body and medical men had declared that the discovery would revolutionise medical thought. In future medicine would pass from being largely empirical to a great science, thus producing far-reaching effects on the art of medicine. In his Institute, they had embarked upon a new line of investigation and he had been able to prove that plants possessed a nervous system like that of man and he was able to detect and measure the variations.

CONTROL OF IMPULSES.

At present, they had absolutely no control over sensation. "And is there any possibility," he asked, "to control our impulses?" He answered the question in the affirmative and said that the work on nervous impulse on which he was engaged had enabled him to discover a method of exalting the powers of perception and instantaneously arresting nervous impulse.

The different lines of work at the Institute opened out vast fields of investigation, requiring the invention of apparatus of extraordinary delicacy. Workers would become discoverers and inventors and their activity would react on industries. He then referred to the increasingly large number of young men who were being sent out to foreign countries for training. He had come in contact, in the course of his tour in Europe and America with the leaders of thought in science and industry and he was therefore in a position to understand its disadvantages. "Create a band of men of originality and inventive power to succeed in industry," he said. The time was fast coming when they would find the opportunities of foreign training were becoming more and more curtailed.

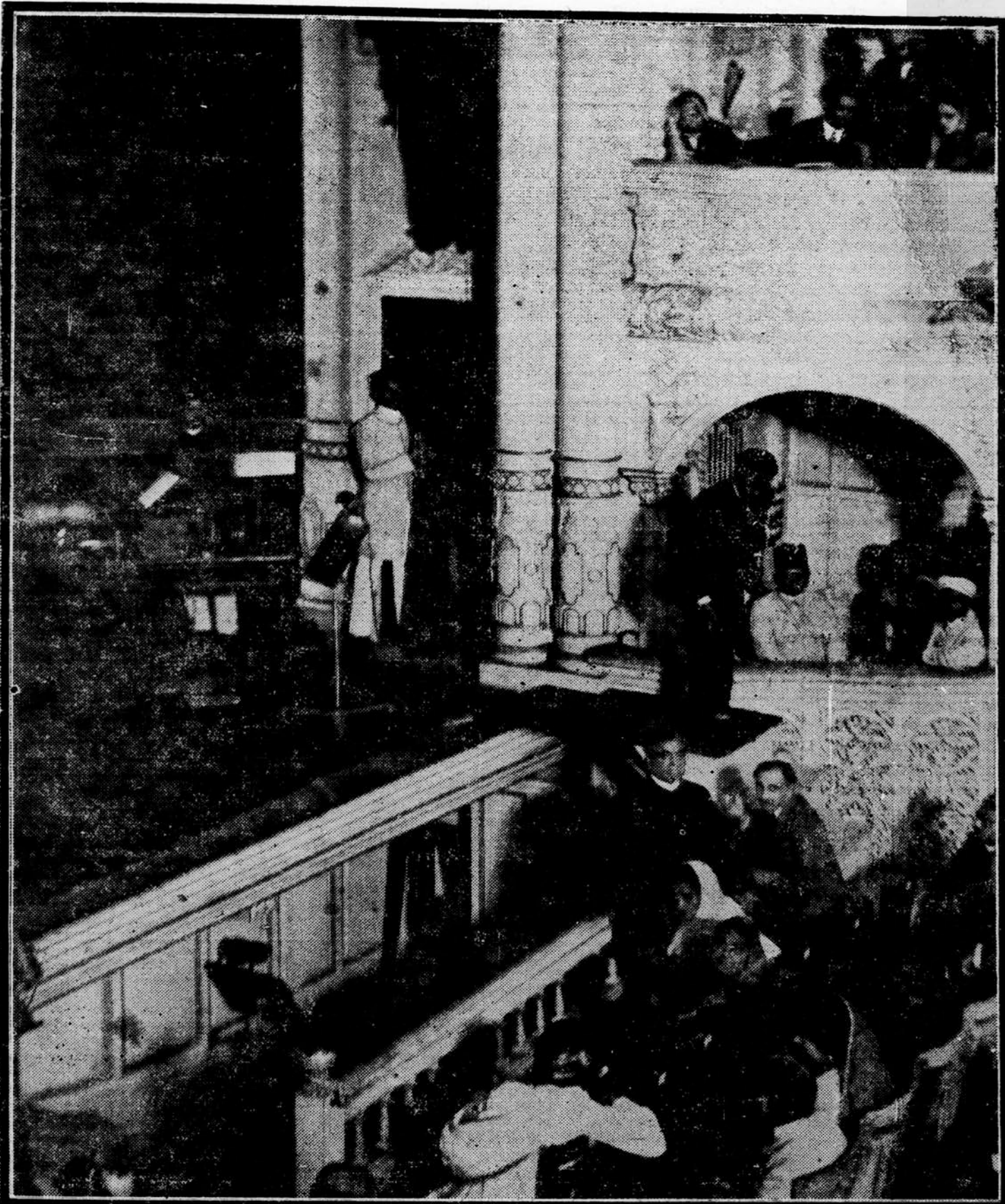
EXCLUSION OF INDIAN STUDENTS.

Then "Is it true," he asked, "that they get the best training?" Not so, he said most emphatically and added that there was a distinct move even in America—not to mention England or any other European country—to exclude India. The advantages possessed by their students, were being taken away one by one and what little chance there was still left was due to the hope that the foreign trained Indians might act as agents for their industry. "Are you satisfied to go on handing knees before the West?" he inquired and thought that the time had come when they should try and stand on their own legs.

WORK OF THE BOSE INSTITUTE.

In his Institution they were ready to pursue in the immediate future six different lines of investigation. Large sums of money were needed to enable them to carry out the work so as to be beneficial to their country and their industries. The Royal Institution was maintained purely by public donations. Attached to it was the David Faraday Laboratory. No training was given in it, but it allowed half a dozen men or so to come and work in the laboratories. But his institution was unlike any one of these; it would be not only a place of research, but also of diffusion of knowledge among the public. He explained how while on one side investigations would be pursued, and on the other the result of those investigations would be communicated to the public in the vast Lecture Hall. The minimum cost of equipping and running each department would come to at least 15 lakhs and the cost of two departments alone would thus be 30 lakhs. His audience might be consisted of men who were noted for their practical business instincts. They could earn money, but they could not create money. For himself he could not earn money, but he could create men (cheers) and if both of them worked in co-operation they could create forces that would win recognition for their country. "You can't go anywhere without showing your passport," and if any body equired what was their passport, would they answer "No, we have none, but our ancestors had." That would not do. He illustrated from one of the epics how it was always best for each one to say, "I am my own ancestor." He urged all of them that could afford it, to become life members, and show their practical interest in the great work of the Institution. He explained some of the

SIR J. C. BOSE AT THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.



THE ABOVE FLASH-LIGHT PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN AT THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE ON THE CONCLUSION OF SIR JAGADISH BOSE'S LECTURE ON TUESDAY EVENING. AS OUR READERS ARE AWARE IT WAS A MOST SUCCESSFUL ADDRESS.

advantages to the members, as well as to the cause and concluded by saying that they were bound together by mutual love and cooperation.

I-VISIBLE LIGHT.

He then delivered his discourse on Invisible Light. Before proceeding he explained the nature of sound. "Every sounding body is a vibrating body," he said and gave some interesting experiments as to how Sound was produced and communicated. Sound required three properties—a starter, a medium and a receiver. There were some sounds which were inaudible to the ordinary ear. But they became audible through artificial ears. But it was a good thing, he said, that certain sounds were inaudible, as when, for instance, friends talked behind one's back. (Laughter.) Turning next to the subject proper of the discourse, Heritiz was the first he said, to produce electric waves. But these were still ten million times longer than those which constitute a beam of visible light. Sir J. C. Bose has thrown a bridge over the gap by creating waves of the shortest length and studying their properties. And some of the demonstrations of his experiments excited the keenest interest and wonder.

First he showed how easily this light passed through various substances like pitch or a piece of brick usually regarded as opaque. The most astonishing result was the test to which the Bombay University Calendar was subjected. An ordinary individual can get no light through this ponderous store of knowledge. And when placed before the invisible beam, no light could go through. But when placed at a proper angle, the book appeared quite transparent. The official mind added Prof. Bose was quite opaque to public intelligence; the official hierarchy on the other hand could not see what the people were after. The obscurity in both these cases was due to the same cause, arising from wrong angle of vision! (Laughter and cheers.)

LIMITATIONS OF VISION.

The lecturer drew attention to the limitations of human sense. Man's power of hearing was confined to eleven octaves of sound notes. In the case of vision the limitations are far more serious, his vision only extending through a single octave of ether-vibration which constituted visible light. Ether-vibrations can be maintained by electric means. By pressing the button of the particular apparatus before the audience vibrations were produced 100 million times a second. A second stop, in connection with another apparatus will give rise to a different vibration. Imagine a large electric organ, provided with infinite number of stops, each stop giving rise to a particular ether note. Imagine the lowest stop producing one vibration in a second. We should then not a gigantic ether-wave 136,000 miles long! Let the next stop give rise to two vibrations in a second, and let each successive stop produce higher and

higher notes. What an infinite number of stops there would be! Imagine an unseen hand pressing the different stops in rapid succession, producing higher and higher notes. The ether-note will thus rise in frequency from one vibration in a second to tens, to hundreds, to thousands, to hundreds of thousands, to millions, to millions of millions! While the etherial seas in which we are all immersed are being thus agitated by these multitudinous waves, we shall remain entirely unaffected, for we possess no organs of perception to respond to these waves. As other notes rise still higher in pitch, we shall for a brief moment perceive a sensation of warmth. This will be the case when the other vibrations reach a frequency of several billions of times in a second. As the note rises still higher, our eye will begin to be affected, a red glimmer of light would be the first to make its appearance. From this point the few colours we see are comprised within a single octave of vibration—from 400 to 800 billions in one second. As the frequency of vibration rises still higher, our organs of perception fail us completely; a great gap in our consciousness obliterates the rest. The brief flash of light is succeeded by unbroken darkness. The lecturer concluded.

POSSIBILITIES OF THE FUTURE. How blind we are! How circumscribed is our knowledge! The little we can see is nothing compared to what actually is! But things which are dark, will one day be made clear. Knowledge grows little by little, slowly but surely. Patient and long-continued work will one day unravel many of the mysteries with which we are surrounded. Many wonderful things have recently been discovered, much more wonderful things still remain to be discovered. We have already caught broken glimpses of invisible lights; some day perhaps not far distant, we shall be able to see light-gleams, visible or invisible, merging one into the other, in unbroken sequence.

GREAT OVATION FROM
STUDENTS.

PRESENTATION OF A PURSE.

After the lecture was over, Sir J. C. Bose was present at a great demonstration of the students of Bombay held under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation at the St. Xavier's College Hall. Long before the illustrious visitor arrived, the great hall was densely packed and the entrance was blocked by a deep mass of anxious but disappointed late-comers. The visitors had to elbow their way through the surging mass of eager young men and some minutes elapsed before they could reach the dais. At the entrance Sir Jagadish was met by Father Batter, amidst loud cheers from the students and conducted upstairs to the Hall. Among those present were Mr. S. R. Bomnaji, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. B. G. Horniman, Father Batter, Father Zimmermann,

Mr. Eynud Hossain, Mr. L. G. Khare and others. There was also a bevy of young ladies present.

A SPONTANEOUS GIFT

Dr. Nadgir, Professor of Anatomy, Grant Medical College, in a short speech, welcomed the distinguished guest of the evening and made highly eulogistic references to him. In presenting him with the purse on behalf of the students of Bombay he said their response was purely spontaneous and they had joined together with one mind and one will to contribute their mite to the National Institute. The humble offering of the Bombay student world amount, he announced amidst cheers, to Rs. 1,001 and he hoped that their offering would be regarded from a qualitative and not a quantitative point of view as a token of their sincere love and esteem for him. Miss Joshi garlanded Sir Jagadish and Miss Tata presented the bouquet. Bouquets were also presented to the other prominent gentlemen present.

Sir Jagadish on rising to acknowledge the gift received a prolonged ovation. He said that he had chosen teaching as a vocation—not as a profession—32 years ago and since then he had had intimate contact with large numbers of students, not only of his particular college but of the students in general, and had identified his life with that of the students. When Government wanted to show their appreciation of his services at the time of his retirement, he had said that the only favour they could show him was to declare him to be a perpetual Professor. He appreciated nothing better than that. He was himself a student and had dreamt the dreams which youth alone knew how to dream. They had always placed before them the highest ideals but few were able to carry them out. He impressed upon them that the highest ideals were to play the part of a man, to assert their manhood and not to be cringing nor to be vulgarly assertive; in short to be gentlemen, and secondly to use their strength in the service of the weak and the suffering and to endeavour to be perfect in whatever they did.

Mr. Niyogi, orator by common consent for all the colleges in the city, and Vice-Chairman of the Federation, proposed a vote of thanks to the distinguished visitor and in doing so made a very eloquent speech, which evoked enthusiastic applause. Before the meeting dissolved Sir Jagadish referred again to the students' gift and dwelt on the value of the great sacrifice it meant for them. It would add, he said, another stone to the great national edifice that he was raising. In leaving, Sir Jagadish was again accorded a tremendous ovation.

The gift was made up as follows: St. Xavier's College, Rs. 523; Wilson College, Rs. 245; Elphinstone College, Rs. 168 and the College of Commerce, Rs. 60. It is understood that when there was still a small amount wanting to bring the gift to the required amount, there was keen rivalry among some students to make it up over and above their first contributions.

THE VOICE OF LABOUR.

MR POLAK SPEAKS FOR INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Recd. 1-30 a.m., Jan. 25.

At the Joint Conference of the Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party at Nottingham, Mr. Henderson moved the proposal which was adopted to establish a National Labour Institute in London. He said that between three-quarters of a million and a million bona-fide members of British Labour organisations had joined the ranks during the war.

At a meeting in the evening Huysmans, the Secretary of the International Socialist Bureau, expressed the opinion that if the moderate democratic war aims of the Labour Party were presented to the International Labour Conference, then the Austro-German Labour Party would be compelled to declare their war aims and if the general agreement transpired, fighting would be paralysed. Recent declarations of the heads of the Entente and American Governments had made a greater impression on the German people than their press admitted. He declared that the first question must be disarmament.

Litrinoff following defended the conduct of the Bolsheviks and expressed the hope that even if peace did not result from the Brestlitovsk negotiations, the revolution in Germany might come within the range of immediate possibilities.

INDIA FOR NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Polak representing Indians in South Africa spoke in favour of self-government for India and said that India wanted its own national government, would be content with nothing less and would not be happy until it got it.

MANIFESTO BY PEASANTS'
COUNCIL.ATTACK ON CONSTITUENT
ASSEMBLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 23.

Recd. 0-30 a.m., Jan. 25.

A telegram from Petrograd says that the executive of the All-Russian Peasants' Council has issued a manifesto strongly condemning the shouting down of the supporters of the Constituent Assembly, and stating that autocracy under the guise of Socialism is devouring liberty of the Russians.

COL. REPINGTON'S

RESIGNATION.

DEFENCE ABOUT MANPOWER POLICY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Recd. 2-15 a.m., Jan. 25.

The "Times" says:—Reason given for Col. Repington's resignation was the failure of Government to enforce far more drastic combining out of civilians for the Army and the "Times" support of Government's manpower policy expressed in the new Military Service Bill.

FLOOD DAMAGE AT SOBERNHEIM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 24.

Recd. 2-15 a.m., Jan. 25.

A telegram from Frankfurt says that the sudden rising of the river Nahe has done damage to the value of some millions of marks. The town of Sobernheim collapsed like a house of cards. Floods are also doing considerable damage in various parts of Holland.

MINE EXPLOSION AT STILLARTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HALIFAX, Jan. 24.

Recd. 2-15 a.m., Jan. 25.

An explosion in Acadia Coal Company's mine at Stillarton occurred in the evening. A hundred men were in the pit and four hours after the explosion only a few had been rescued. It is believed that the loss of life will be heavy.

COL. ENGLAND REAPPOINTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Recd. 2-15 a.m., Jan. 25.

Another romance of the war similar to that of Colonel Elkington was revealed in yesterday evening's "Gazette" announcing the reinstatement of Edward Parker England in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Artillery in consequence of his devotion and gallantry in the ranks of the Devonshire Regiment. The "Gazette" of December 12th 1914, announced that Col. England had been removed from Army.

JUVENILE SMOKING

CALCUTTA CORPORATION AGAINST
LEGISLATIVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

The Calcutta Corporation last evening considered the Juvenile Smoking Bill which was intended to be moved in the Bengal Legislative Council in December last and the Corporation decided that the proposed legislation to prevent smoking by juveniles would not work satisfactorily in practice and would not attain the object aimed at.

SUBMARINISM MASTERED.

DECLINE IN BRITISH SHIPPING LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Recd. 11-40 a.m., Jan. 24.

The Admiralty announces that arrivals during the week numbered 2,255 and sailings 2,242. Six steamers over sixteen hundred tons and two under were sunk. Six were unsuccessfully attacked.

RECORD OF LOSSES.

The following table shows the losses for each week since the returns were issued.

Week ended	Arrivals	Sailings	Over 1,000 tons	Under 1,000 tons	Unsuccessfully attacked	Losses	Unsuccessfully attacked
Feb. 24	2250	2251	12	6	4	13	13
Mar. 4	2528	2477	1	4	3	12	12
" 11	1965	1961	1	4	3	15	15
" 18	2534	2554	16	8	21	12	12
Apr. 25	2534	2481	18	7	13	17	17
" 2	2534	2527	17	2	6	14	14
" 9	2579	2551	18	13	12	15	15
" 16	2555	2521	40	15	8	24	24
May 6	2716	2680	38	13	8	17	17
" 13	2574	2499	22	10	5	23	23
" 20	2569	2532	18	9	3	19	19
" 27	2661	2759	14	9	1	17	17
June 3	2719	2708	14	4	3	12	12
" 10	2707	2622	22	10	6	17	17
" 17	2827	2839	27	5	7	21	21
" 24	2676	2629	21	1	0	22	22
July 1	2745	2840	14	5	11	18	18
" 8	2898	2793	14	3	3	17	17
" 15	2828	2829	14	4	4	12	12
" 22	2891	2791	21	3	1	13	13
Aug. 1	2747	2776	14	3	0	18	18
" 8	2878	2764	15	3	0	13	13
" 15	2776	2696	14	8	8	13	13
" 22	2808	2764	15	8	8	13	13
Sept. 5	2944	2832	20	8	0	9	9
" 12	2744	2668	12	16	4	12	12
" 19	2905	2737	3	11	1	6	6
" 26	2795	2691	12	8	0	13	13
Oct. 3	2940	2742	11	8	0	16	16
" 10	2519	2632	14	8	3	5	5
" 17	2134	2091	12	6	1	6	6
" 24	2944	2840	27	8	0	7	7
Nov. 7	2384	2321	4	4	4	8	8
" 14	2352	2307	1	7	1	8	8
" 21	2551	2463	29	9	7	8	8
" 28	2058	2122	14	7	1	8	8
Dec. 5	2174	2133	16	1	4	8	8
" 12	2429	2384	12	7	0	11	11
" 19	2461	2490	14	8	1	11	11
" 26	2411	2400	11	1	0	12	12
Jan. 2	2111	2074	14	3	4	11	11
" 9	2085	2141	10	3	4	11	11
" 16	2408	2181	9	2	2	6	6
" 23	2325	2242	6	2	2	6	6

ITALIAN SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Jan. 24.

Recd. 0-30 a.m., Jan. 25.

Arrivals during the week numbered 423 and sailings 366. One vessel under 100 tons was sunk and one was unsuccessfully attacked.

FRENCH SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 24.

Recd. 0-30 a.m., Jan. 25.

Arrivals during the week numbered 806 and sailings 784. Two vessels over 1,600 tons and one under were sunk. Four were unsuccessfully attacked.

ACUTE INTERNAL DISSEN-
SION IN UKRAINE.MANIFESTO BY PEOPLE'S
SECRETARIAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 23.

Recd. 0-30 a.m., Jan. 25.

Acute internal dissension has broken out in Ukraine. The Ukrainian "Secretariat of the People" has issued a manifesto, accusing the Rada, of strengthening the bourgeois regime by supporting Kaledin. It appeals to the Army and the peasants to oppose the Rada.

INDIAN SOLDIERS IN EAST
AFRICA.

STATEMENT IN THE COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Recd. 0-30 a.m., Jan. 25.

In the House of Commons Col. Yate suggested that the Indian soldiers who had served for three years in East Africa should be given leave to return to India. Mr. Macpherson replied that he hoped that under the present military arrangements that the suggestion would be carried out.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

LORD BRYCE ON PACIFISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Recd. 1-30 a.m., Jan. 25.

Speaking at a banquet in London, Lord Bryce, referring to the League of Nations, said there were societies established for the purpose of bringing about a permanent peace by means of the combination of peace-loving peoples of the world. These societies had been looked upon suspiciously as pacifists.

"I should like to say that so far as I know the leaders have no touch of pacifism in their minds. They are no less anxious to fight this war to a successful conclusion than other sections of the community. They believe that the only road to a permanent peace is by the destruction of the spirit of aggressive militarism which has put the world in danger. They think that the purposes and conduct of the German Government in the last three years have proved that the world will have no permanent peace until that system is overthrown."

HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The first Criminal Sessions of the current year commences its sittings at 10.30 a.m. today Mr. Justice Kemp presiding.

There are thirteen cases committed for trial to the current sessions; five of the accused are committed for theft, two for housebreaking, two for murder, one for grievous hurt, one for cheating, one for criminal trespass, and one for exposing a newly born child.

ALLEGED THEFT OF LOTTERY TICKET.

APPEAL REJECTED.

King Emperor vs. Joseph Rodrigues. Before Hon. Justice Shah & Justice Martin.

The accused Rodrigues is a case pending before Mr. Oliveira, third Presidency Magistrate, appealed for the quashing of proceedings.

The appellant stated that he was the accused in a prosecution pending in the Court of Mr. Oliveira, in which he had been charged, at the instance of one Mr. A. F. Martin, with theft in respect of ticket No. 593 of the October drawing of the monthly lottery held under the auspices of the Santa Casa de Misericordia da Goa.

The lottery, although it is reported to be sanctioned by the Portuguese Government, was illegal as it had not received corresponding sanction from the Local Government.

The case had proceeded up to the framing of a charge and the cross-examination of the complainant had in part taken place.

A notice was originally issued which came up for disposal on the 6th November last and was converted into a summons on the 20th November and thereafter there had been four hearings.

The defence of the appellant in the lower court was that the ticket purchased by him was purchased from the complainant, and bore ticket No. 598 and not No. 593 which drew the first prize and formed the subject-matter of the case.

Mr. Godinho contended that the prosecution could not be sustained as the ticket was not a valuable security as defined in section 30 of the I. P. C., and being tainted with criminality was a document void and of no effect in law.

The document having no legal value would bring the case within the operation of Section 35 I. P. C. The possession postulated by Section 375 of the I. P. C. was legal possession and consequently the case would not come within the purview of Section 375. As the possession of the complainant was admittedly illegal and the continuance of the proceedings would involve the appellant in expense.

Their Lordships refused to interfere in the matter and rejected the appeal.

Mr. P. Godinho appeared for the appellant.

FORFEITURE OF BAIL BOND.

QUESTION OF MAGISTRATES JURISDICTION.

(Before Justices Shah and Martin.)

Herbert Crawford v. The King-Emperor.

This was a criminal application for revision No. 46 of 1917 against the order passed by E. B. Chundilal H. Setalwad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. The Magistrate ordered the petitioner to forfeit Rs. 200 out of the bond for Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 15 out of the bond for Rs. 150, the two bonds having been signed by the petitioner as surety to one George William Clegg.

ACCUSED ABSCONDS.

The facts are briefly these:—One William B. Clegg was arrested on the 1st April, 1917 on a charge under Section 129 I. P. C. in respect of Rs. 820 and released on bail by the Police in the sum of Rs. 1,000 with one surety in like amount to appear at the Phaltan Police Station when never required, under Section 107 Bombay Police Act. The present applicant stood surety for him. Again Clegg was arrested on a charge under Section 498 I. P. C. in respect of Rs. 95. As further inquiries were to be made he was released on bail by the Police under Section 107 Bombay Police Act in the sum of Rs. 150 with one surety in like amount to appear at the Police Station. Crawford also stood surety for Clegg in the matter. Before the Police inquiries were over Clegg had absconded from Bombay to Calcutta and living there under the name of George William. Having dropped out of sight, Crawford was arrested and brought to Bombay. Subsequently he was acquitted on the charge under Section 498 I. P. C. but convicted on the charge under Section 498 I. P. C.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

The Magistrate in his judgment observed:—“It has been contended by Mr. Clegg that the bonds taken were not taken under Section 514 Criminal Procedure Code, but were taken under the Criminal Procedure Code and therefore having regard to the word ‘such’ in the last part of clause (1) of Section 414 Criminal Procedure Code, this Court has no jurisdiction to deal with the forfeiture of the bonds being no provision in the Bombay Police Act or in any other Act or enactment for forfeitures of bonds taken under the Bombay Police Act. I come to the conclusion that there is no doubt that the bonds have been broken and that I have jurisdiction to act under Section 514 Criminal Procedure Code. When the bonds were taken they were definitely told that Clegg will have to attend the Police Station from time to time during inquiries. He did so on two occasions and though he was told that he would still be required and sent for and though he knew that the bonds were not discharged he suddenly disappeared. The respondents would be therefore liable for forfeiture of the amounts. As to the question whether this Court has jurisdiction to deal with the matter, under the Criminal Procedure Code I think I have. I am aware in coming to this conclusion that the learned Advocate-General as well as the learned Police Magistrate have advised that this Court has no jurisdiction to deal with the bonds. I am told that though I have not had the advantage of seeing their opinions.”

JUDGMENT.

Justice Shah in delivering the judgment observed:—“The order, the legality of which we have to consider, relates to two bonds taken under the city of Bombay Police Act of 1902. These bonds were taken under Section 106 and 107 of the Act, whereby one Clegg undertook to appear at a certain police station on a certain day and on subsequent days as directed, and the applicant before us stood surety for him in respect of the bonds. The learned Presidency Magistrate has found that Clegg absconded from Bombay and that the bonds

were broken. On that footing he has made an order directing partial forfeiture of both these bonds. The question of law which arises on this application is whether the Court of the Presidency Magistrate has any jurisdiction to direct these bonds to be forfeited under section 514 Criminal Procedure Code. It is common ground that this is the only section under which, at all, the Magistrate would have jurisdiction. It is also common ground that these bonds are not taken under the Code of Criminal Procedure, and that they are ‘not’ bonds for appearance before a Court. They are bonds taken under the city of Bombay Police Act for appearance before the Police. The question is whether Section 514 of the Code applies to such bonds.

NOT BONDS UNDER CODE.

The Magistrate has come to the conclusion that these bonds can be dealt with by him under Section 514. After a careful consideration of the arguments addressed to us, I am of opinion that such bonds cannot be dealt with under Section 514. “Whenever it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court by which bond under this Code has been taken, or of the Court of a Presidency Magistrate, or a Magistrate of the First Class, or when the bond is for appearance before a Court, to the satisfaction of such Court, that such bond has been forfeited,” the Court can deal with the matter as provided in the section. It is urged on behalf of the Crown that the words “such bond” must be liberally construed so as not to defeat the object of Section 514 and that if so construed they would include not only a bond under the Code, but a bond taken under the Code, that is, a bond taken under the City of Bombay Police Act for appearance before a Court, but also such bonds as we have in the present case. I am in full sympathy with the argument that the words should be construed as far as possible so as not to defeat the obvious purpose of Section 514; but I am unable to interpret these words as including the bonds in question. They are admittedly not bonds under the Code and they are not bonds for appearance before a Court. The words “such bond” it could be said that the bonds though not falling under either of the two categories can still be dealt with under Section 514. It is not necessary for the purpose of this case to express any opinion as to whether the bond “for appearance before a Court” can include within its meaning a bond not taken under the Code, but I have assumed for the purpose of this case that a bond though not under the Code, if it be for appearance before a Court, may be within the meaning of the expression used in the second part of Subsection 1 of Section 514. Even on that footing I do not see how a bond not taken under the Code but for appearance before a Court can be treated as being within the scope of the section. It may be as the Magistrate points out that the intention of the legislature was to deal with such bonds as we have in the present case. I am, therefore, of opinion that the Magistrate had no jurisdiction to direct any forfeiture of these bonds and that his order must be set aside as having been made without jurisdiction. Though this application is made by the surety only, having regard to our conclusion, we must exercise our powers under Section 497 Criminal Procedure Code and set aside the order not only as regards the present applicant but also as regards Clegg. I may add that our order will without prejudice to the rights and remedies, if any, of the Crown in respect of these bonds. The only point that is decided is that the remedy sought in the present proceedings under Section 514 is not open to the Crown.

Before leaving this case, I desire to express my disapproval of the reference made to the Advocate-General by the learned Magistrate in his judgment. In my opinion no reference to these opinions should have been allowed by him. The amount, if paid, must be refunded.

JUSTICE MARTEN'S CONCURRENCE.

Justice Martin in agreeing with Justice Shah observed:—“As regards the intention of the Legislature I think, speaking for myself, that we can only ascertain that intention from the Code itself. With every desire to give a wide construction to the Code, I am quite satisfied that the bonds in question do not fall within Section 514. As regards the argument that the words ‘the bond for appearance before a Court’ include a bond taken under the Police Act for appearance before the Police, I agree with what my learned brother has said viz. that it is unnecessary for us to decide that, for the bonds in question were not for appearance before a Court. I also agree that no reference should have been made in the learned Magistrate’s judgment to certain opinions taken on behalf of the prosecution. The question of jurisdiction was for the Magistrate to decide and Counsel’s opinion whether correct or not was irrelevant.”

Mr. P. N. Godinho appeared for the applicant.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

A PRE-WAR CONTRACT.

GERMAN GOODS WHICH NEVER ARRIVED.

(Before Justice Kemp.)

The Eastern Bank, Ltd., Plaintiff v. Hiralal Baldeoas, Defendant.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff (viz., The Eastern Bank, Ltd.) against the defendant to recover from him a sum of Rs. 1,59,12-2, being the balance alleged to be due to them on a bill of exchange drawn by a German firm on the defendant.

Mr. H. C. Crawford instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., appeared for the plaintiff Bank.

Mr. J. B. Kanga instructed by Messrs. Mulla Tikoradas and Co., appeared for the defendant.

DRAFT BY GERMAN FIRM.

Briefly the facts which gave rise to the suit are as follows:—By an agreement dated the 7th of March, 1914, in consideration of the plaintiff’s London office negotiating drafts at a term not exceeding 60 days after sight, drawn or endorsed by the firm of Theodore Franke, a German resident of Berlin, on the defendant for sums not exceeding £200, at any time, the defendant agreed *inter alia*, to accept such drafts on presentation and pay the amount thereof at maturity. At the time of negotiating the drafts, Theodore Franke was to hand over to the Bank, under hypothecation by way of collateral security, bills of lading and policies of marine insurance in respect of goods to be consigned by him to the defendant.

In pursuance of that arrangement the German firm drew a bill of exchange on the defendant for £224-10-0 in favour of the plaintiff Bank payable 60 days after sight. The bill was drawn on 21st July, 1914, and was accepted by the defendant on 10th August of the same year. The goods, against which the bill was drawn, never reached Bombay, as the steamer by which they were to arrive, did not sail on account of the outbreak of war. The defendant accordingly refused to pay the bill. The plaintiff Bank had with them a sum of £224-10-0 of the defendant’s margin money, and on the default of the Bank arrested and appropriated the same towards part payment of their claim and sent to recover the balance due. The suit was filed on 9th October, 1917, more than three years after the date of its maturity, but the plaintiff sought to bring it in time by alleging that the bill being accepted for 60 days, must have become mature on the 12th of October, including the three

days of grace and as the High Court remained closed from 12th October to 25th October the suit was in time as it was filed on the opening day.

DEFENCE PLEA OF TIME-BAR.

The defendant contended that the suit was barred by limitation. The acceptance of the bill on the 10th of August and the bill being payable 60 days after sight; under Article 72 of the Limitation Act, the computation of three years’ period commenced from the date when the fixed time expired and not when the bill fell due, as was the case in suits on bills. He further contended that he having accepted on 10th August, 1914, i.e., after the outbreak of hostilities between Great Britain and Germany, his acceptance became void on account of the Royal proclamation prohibiting British subjects from trading with an enemy. The acceptance of a bill of exchange drawn by an enemy, amounting to trading with the enemy. The defendant further resisted the claim on the ground that his acceptance was conditional on the goods being consigned. As a matter of fact, goods had not been consigned and therefore there was a failure of consideration and he could not be made liable on the bill to the Bank to whom he did not stand in the relation of a prior party. He therefore contended that the Bank had no right to appropriate the margin money in their hands in respect of the bill of exchange in question and counter-claimed the sum of £224-10-0 so appropriated.

BOTH CLAIMS REJECTED.

His Lordship held that under Article 72 of the Limitation Act, the plaintiff’s claim was time-barred, as time expired on 9th October. As to the defendant’s counterclaim his Lordship held that the acceptance of the bill by the defendant was not void, inasmuch as the defendant had negotiated the bill to the benefit of the counterclaim would ensue to the enemy; the money would be paid to the Bank. His Lordship also held that the acceptance was unconditional and accordingly dismissed the defendant’s counterclaim with costs. The result was that the plaintiff’s suit and the defendant’s counterclaim were dismissed with costs. Each set of costs to be set off against the other.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 25TH OF JANUARY, 1918.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 45.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

19-18—Subis & Co. Salomon Jacob v. Eliza Benjamin Shahpurkar. In P. C.

1078-17—Edg. G. W. & Co., Purshotam Kalidas v. Kallanji Purshotam & ors. Mehta D. & L. Edg. G. W. & Co.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMM’R REPORT.

54-15—Shirof & D. Messrs. Jamshedji H. Billimoria & Co. a firm v. Dhiraji Navalmal, N. C. Dalal.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSE.

126-17—Bhai K. & G. Jagabhai Dalpatbhai a firm v. Noor Mahomed Hajji Gunny & ors. Mer K. & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

Special Case—1214-17—Crawford B. and Co., Petors. William Thaddeus v. The Revd. Robert Scott, Mirza M. and M.

155-17—Daphary F. and D. Ramkrishna Mahadax Chaudhary v. Gopalchandra Dhanoo Padhye and ors. Hiralal and Co.

81-17—Dastur and Co., Ahmedbhai Abidinbhai and Co., Petors. Y. L. Chaitany Bhaiyaji Damji, Little and Co.

609-17—Mulla and Mulla, Patmabai widow v. Ibrahim Moledina, Captain and

740-17—Tavjee D. and Co. Bai Mani widow v. Tribhuvandas Mangaldas Nathoo Chaitany Bhaiyaji and ors. H. D. and Co. Mulla and Co.

1220-16—Bhaishanker K. and G. Lalohad Jusehchand and Co. a firm v. Purshotam Vishram Morji and ors. Jamsetji R. and D.

119-17—Morvani K. and Co., Byramji Nowroji Ganadhy v. Gopalchandra R. Gopalchand and ors. Payne and Co. Mulla and M. Crawford B. and Co.

754-17—Kanga and S. Rehmatai widow v. Bhimji Jaijai Makani, Madhooji K. and Ch.

1266-16—Rustoomi and G. Rewabai widow v. Ghelabhai Dayaram and ors. Tyabji D. and Co.

1255-16—Rustoomi and G. Parwatibai widow v. Ghelabhai Dayaram and ors. Tyabji D. and Co.

HIGH COURT VACATION.

The High Court, on its Appellate Side will be closed for the Easter holidays from Thursday the 28th March to Monday the 1st April, 1918, both days inclusive. And for the annual Summer Vacation from Monday the 15th April to Sunday the 9th June 1918, both days inclusive.

A SPEED RECORD.

“Lord Morley,” writes a correspondent, “who entered Parliament in February, 1883, and was put into the Cabinet in February, 1886, was once saying that he believed that this promotion was the quickest on record. I demurred, supplying the instance of Goschen, who became M.P. in May, 1863, and joined Lord Russell’s Cabinet in January, 1866. The point was subsequently referred to Gladstone, who declared that the record was held by Lord Henry Petty, afterwards third Marquis of Lansdowne and grandfather of the present Lord Lansdowne. He was born in 1780, entered Parliament in 1804, became Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1806, and died in 1863.”—“Daily News.”

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

9TH EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

(To be run on Saturday.)

THE MELBOURNE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

For d’Ecosse 9-8, Silver Balm 9-7, Dersington 9-2, Maztoot 8-12, Tootsie 8-11, Forward 11-1, Summer Thyme 8-2, Triple Alliance 8-1, Bandit 8-0, Anthracite 7-11, Carpentier 7-6, Vanity Box 7-4, Dress 6-7, Premiere 6-7.

THE AYRSHIRE PLATE.—Distance 1 1/2 miles.

Crane 9-12, Kinsale 9-9, Sun Umbrella 8-10, Mailla 8-8, Kim III, 8-5, Gladiator 8-3, Mat-green 8-4, Lady Muriel 8-0, Doran 8-0, Athlete 7-12, Somali 7-6, Royal Band 7-4.

THE ELEPHANTA PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Haven of Rest 9-12, Dollet 9-8, Comical Corner 9-4, Lady James 9-1, Dyna 9-0, Penny Pie 9-0, Sister Susie 9-0, Enchantment 8-3, Impecunious 8-13, Spearwood 8-11, Hoppner 8-11, Andoversford 8-11, Motor Wrap 8-8, Fast Girl 8-6, Little King 8-6, Birthday Clothes 8-5, Fine Trout 7-12, Flatlet 7-10, Cauldron 7-8, Pink Planel 7-7, Przemysl 7-1, Dart 7-0, Torsen 6-11, Sugar Cane 6-7.

THE MAHIM PLATE, Dn. II.—Distance 1 mile.

Dartmoor 9-9, Aimer 9-6, Lord Rascberry 9-6, Nassau 9-5, Najdi 9-2, Longboat 9-0, Morning Light 9-0, Black Ivory 8-12, Bluey 8-12, Powerful 8-6, Ata Allah 8-6, Palermo 8-5, Equator 8-4, Full House 8-3, Rose Hill 8-3, Mahul 8-0, Malay 7-12, Creme de Menthe 7-12, Collector 7-11, Acetone 7-10, Pacific 7-8, Dart 7-0, Torsen 6-11, Sugar Cane 6-7.

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THE PROFITEER'S

War-time has not created commercial immorality, nor invented new maxims whereby unethically greed attempts to justify itself, observes Canon Horsley in the "Daily News," but it has given fresh opportunity to the dishonest in every trade (and who pretends that any trade is free from who disonour it?) to feather their own nest by plucking their neighbour's breast. The first cry at the beginning of the war was the sordid one: "Trade as usual," and this was speedily seen to mean on the traders' lips: "Spend without presence of the need of economy; wonder not, grumble not, if before the cost of production has increased, our prices are raised, or our stocks bought at pre-war prices are only to be purchased at a higher rate; realise that whatever new taxation is put on any article, the trader will at once pass it on to the consumer," and further that (as a trader wrote to me) if the seller makes a little extra out of the added tax his customer has no right to object.

Then it became immediately, abundantly, and very variously evident that our mental absorption in the doings of our foreign enemies afforded a smokescreen during which our domestic enemies were making sustained raids upon us. Quality depreciated, prices went up steadily, and the question for the contractor or the producer, whether in view of the Government or of the poor individual as paymaster, was not what the article was worth, but only what could be got for it on terms so favourable to the seller's pocket that they must be unfavourable to that of the purchaser.

In our parts cottages have given up keeping chickens because the increased price they could obtain for eggs or fowls was more than counterbalanced by the greater and waxing cost of chicken food, which also steadily decreased in nutritive value. Middlemen had us by the throat. Swedes sold at 24 10s. per ton were resold at 227 10s. Why not, if the price of the thing is what it is? It was shown that the retailers' profits on matches were scandalous. Produced at 5s. 9d. per gross, the wholesaler got 9s., and the public were charged 12s. Even in 1915 I found in the "Grocer's Gazette": "At a time like this, free-booter instinct will come uppermost in many of those that have the veneer of civilisation—they must try and rob somebody."

But there is a Controller! So we learn when we read how he has consulted merchants and producers as to the increased prices they may charge. He issues regulations; but the tradesman's tanks career blandly through his entanglements, and even "controlled tea" is a source of an extra and illicit profit when rebalanced.

Where, however, is the evidence that the existence of the ordinary—and especially of the poor—consumer has become known to high officials? Fortunes are being made by misfortune being enforced on the great majority of the population. Men of business still plead: "My business is my own business; what right has anyone else to guide or control it?" The answer is: "That cannot be a private concern which supplies or serves the public; if you will not be handled by right, you must be handcuffed by law." And literal handcuffs are needed for some of our food profiteers, not the infliction of an occasional fine which only decimates the extra extortion from the consumer. They caught five coffee-profiteers lately in Hanover who had chuckled over their profits as "middlemen. All five were imprisoned. Even in Germany there are some things which we might well copy.

MENDICANCY IN CALCUTTA.

HINDU AND MOSLEM TYPES.

Mr. M. M. Chatterjee in the course of a lecture on "Mendicancy in Calcutta" at the Asiatic Society's Rooms, Calcutta on Friday afternoon said:—

Hindu religious mendicants, enter into particular religious orders corresponding to mendicant monks and begging friars. They are usually Hindi-speaking men from the Upper Provinces and some of them are athletes. Individuals of this class, though in diminishing numbers during the last two or three years, are to be found at public bathing places on the river and round about the temples at Kalsiat. They troop into Calcutta each year about the month of January en route to Saugor Island to take part, at the confluence of the Ganges with the Sea, in the great bathing festival on the last day of the Bengali month of Pous, corresponding this year with the 13th January. Their numbers too have fallen during these years. They are divided into two principal sects—Svite sannayasis and Vishnuite sadhus. Their rivalries have led to sanguinary encounters. One such at Hardwar in 1790 is said to have resulted in 20,000 dead and wounded. These religious men are recognised by their dress or the want of it, so far as Police regulations allow. It is to be noted, however, that important Zemindars of this Province, such as the Mohants of Tarakeswar and the Girdi Gossains of Begra and Rungpoor, belong to a monastic order, founded by the celebrated Sankaracharya. The records of our Criminal Courts would show that eminent members of monastic orders have suffered imprisonment for such offences as theft and criminal unchastity. Historical research has not brought to light any Bengali Monastery in the post-Buddhist period. There are only a few obscure Buddhist Monasteries in eastern Districts of the Province. Among Hindus quite recently the Order of Ram Krishna has been founded, but it can hardly be called mendicant, although it claims to be connected with Sankara by spiritual descent. The most recent one was established a few years ago by one Dayananda at Silchar in Assam.

ISLAMIC TYPES.

Islam, it is well-known countenances neither celibacy nor monasticism. But religious mendicants are by no means unknown among Moslems. They appear, however, to bear a far smaller proportion

ALLEGED BOGUS HERO.

M. J. in May, 1918, and joined Lord Russell's Cabinet in January, 1918. The now the COURT was OUTWITTED.

A strange narration of a bogus hero, waiting honour investiture by the King at Buckingham Palace, was made in mail week at Westminster, where were charged, before Mr. Francis with complicity in cheque frauds, George Orwin, 22, self-styled "the Honourable George Irwin" and George Turnbull, 21, a private in the Grenadier Guards, referred to as a deserter.

Mr. Cecil, solicitor, prosecuting on behalf of the Union of London and Smiths Bank, said the prisoner Turnbull presented for payment at the Victoria Street, Westminster, branch a forged cheque for £5 stolen from a cheque-book on the Exeter branch issued to Major Robert Lee Morris, of Westbourne Park Road.

Detained and arrested, Turnbull made a statement compromising Orwin, who, he said, had warned him to be careful. Orwin was subsequently arrested at Pimlico wearing various ribbons and decorations, one of which he said was the Russian Order of St. Michael, etc., conferred on him. He was found in possession of the major's cheque-book, from which many forms had been cheque for £4 remand having been ordered for these to be traced. Major Morris explained to the magistrate that Orwin had been his guest at home to wounded soldiers whom he had entertained.

On an occasion when others went out walking Orwin said he was tired and being left behind alone, he stole the cheque-book. But inasmuch as he believed Orwin was a hero who had well served his country, and was under command to attend at Buckingham Palace for investiture by the King, he was perfectly willing to stand bail for him.

Mr. Francis impressed with this statement decided to accept the recognisance of Mr. Barnett, the court missionary, for Orwin's further appearance, and suggested that something might be done for him during the remand.

Orwin, taken to the missionary's room, received 30s. out of the poor box, and it was announced afterwards that he had absconded with £9 and had been seen stolen from a desk from which he had seen the missionary take the other money.

At the next hearing Detective-Sergeant Gooding said that, despite the issue of a warrant and every inquiry, Orwin had not been traced.

Mr. Francis said he greatly regretted that he was allowed out. The Court had been entirely misled by the statement of Major Morris.

Major Morris, who was in attendance, said he had been misled himself. The Magistrate: Had you ever seen this man before?

Major Morris: Yes, sir, I actually got him employment at the Naval and Military Club, and was taking him there. He gave him his characters and certificates of discharge to look at.

Sergeant Gooding said the documents had all been tampered with, and additions made thereon about the medals and Russian Order. Orwin admitted to him that he had passed as the "Honourable George Irwin." Both accused belonged to a very disreputable set, and both had been previously convicted.

Mr. Francis said he must repeat that he had been greatly misled by Major Morris. He hoped the police would yet be able to find Orwin. Turnbull, who pleaded guilty to endeavouring to obtain money by a worthless cheque, was sentenced to three months' hard labour.—"Daily Telegraph."

DIVORCE LAW REFORM.

REMARriages TO MAKE GOOD WAR LOSSES.

"If the 150,000 separated couples had the right to re-marry, in 30 years the extra increase of population would give us enough children to cover the whole loss of the present war," said Sir A. Conan Doyle at a Divorce Law Reform meeting in Birmingham in mail week.

He added that if the Bishops and theologians had their way, they would do more harm to the population of Great Britain than the Germans had done in the war.

(Cheers.) Sir Arthur, who is president of the Divorce Law Reform Union, moved a resolution (which Lord Burnham seconded) calling for immediate regulations to convert separations of three years and upwards to divorces, and give freedom to the million permanently separated persons in the country.

Mr. Birrell wrote to the meeting:—It is now clear that many important and official members of the Church of England are organising an opposition in Parliament, but, subject to one qualification, it is hard to see that at this time of day they can considerably do so. The Church of England is not now entitled to treat the whole nation as if it were an appanage, as she was able to do for so long in the case of the two ancient universities, now out of her grasp.

As to the total Mahomedan population than in the case of Hindus. They are not ill-hated and bear the surname of Fakir. Moslem fakirs congregate for alms at mosques during the Friday prayers and occasionally visit private houses.

Mendicant castes in Bengal are popularly known as Vaishnabs or Bairagis. When the poor are ceremonially fed in connection with domestic ceremonies, especially shrads, Bairagis in the main represent the poor. They receive small money gifts after being sumptuously fed. The lecturer happened to be present when the affairs of a deceased member of this caste were being discussed by his friends. He was astonished to find that Rs. 40,000, invested in Government Securities, could be left as the fruits of mendicancy.

A Hindu gentleman in the Punjab has suggested that sadhus, sannayasis and others professed in religion should be persuaded to yield some form of social service by learning first aid. It is to be hoped that this suggestion will not prove abortive. The suggestion regarding their enlistment in the Indian Expeditionary Force is not unworthy of further thought.—"The Englishman."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issue of 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue **Treasury Bills** for three, six, nine and twelve months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For three months' Bills Rs. 98-12-0 per cent representing an annual yield as interest of 5.0633 per cent.

For six months' Bills Rs. 97-8 per cent representing an annual yield as interest of 5.1282 per cent.

For nine months' Bills Rs. 96 per cent representing an annual yield as interest of 5.5555 per cent.

For twelve months' Bills Rs. 95 per cent representing an annual yield as interest of 5.2631 per cent.

4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles.....

or order to the payment of Rs.....at the Bank of Bengal
Bombay
Madras
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